The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5613. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Latest Phase of the Discussion on the Cuban Question.

Irritability of the Spaniards Under the Sickles Note.

Another Chapter in the Stowe-Byron Scandal.

A Supposed Cuban Privateer at Martha's Vineyard.

A Fearful Accident on the South Carolina Railroad.

Execution of Criminals Tried Before Judge Lynch.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

Excitement in Madrid Over the Sickles Note—Attacks of the Spanish Press.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The Spanish Press has been in a complete ferment of excitement and indignation since the presentation of General SICKLES' notes to the Government. Some of the journals abuse the American Minister badly. They say he was sent here solely because he was known to be a strong partisan of Cuban annexation. General SICKLES emphatically denies the assertion that his mission refers only to Cuba. He insists that he has never broached the question of the cession of the island to the United States, but has merely hinted that the American Government is willing to intercpse its friendly offices for the settlement of Spain's difficulties with Cuba.

Additional Comments by the English Journals—The Saturday Reviews Theory of the Irritation of the Spaniards.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Spectator* says war between Spain and the United States on account of Cuba appears like a moral impossibility, but it is universally believed in just now in Spain. The war enthusiasm there is gathering fast. Minister SICKLES' presentation's documents wise the precedent furnished by the conduct of the United States in 1861. What with Spanish pride and American sympathies, the situation is very critical. It is difficult to believe that Spain, with a divided people, a bankrupt treasury, one colony in revolt, others to lose and nothing to win, can seriously contemplate war with one of the greatest Powers on earth.

The *Saturday Review* holds that if the proposal of General SICKLES is accurately reported, there is no ground for complaint against America for making an offer to Spain in the character of a disinterested mediator. It is possible that some of those people in Spain who urge the sending of reinforcements to Cuba desire the absence of the army. With a military force only can the Regent maintain the power and authority of the Cortes against the Republicans and Carlists. The friends of ISABELLA might be formidable in the absence of the army. The Government must see that to sacrifice the army will not save Cuba. Alluding to the desire of the Americans to possess Cuba, the writer thinks the arguments of Mr. BUCHANAN in favor of annexation must be more agreeable to their ears now slavery has been suppressed; but whether it is their true interest to include an alien and uncongenial population in the Union is a question for future history.

The *Daily News* says the question as to an improved understanding between Spain and the United States remains unsolved. While the latter is impatient of delay, the former is sending armaments that may precipitate a conflict. The Spanish exchequer is virtually empty, and temporary loans are resorted to at increasingly onerous terms. This fact must be considered in estimating the possibilities of the pending crisis.

SPAIN.

The Situation as Seen by the London Times—The Evils Left by the Bourbons Unextinguished.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Times* calls to mind that the first anniversary of the Revolution in Spain has passed, and none of the evils laid to the charge of the Bourbons have diminished; they have rather increased. There is greater distress and confusion and less concord, efficiency and public security. The policy of the Government in the Provinces is reviewed and its action there contrasted with its action in the City of Madrid. The *Times* acknowledges that all is done for the best; but the conflicting views and diverging tendencies of some of the members of the Government produce helplessness and improvidence among all. There is hardly a ruling man in the whole Government. Such as they are, Spain must accept them; the country yields no better and must make the most of them.

The Duke of Genoa for King—How the Proposition is Received.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The proposition to call Prince THOMAS, the young Duke of GENOA, and nephew of King VICTOR EMMANUEL, to the throne of Spain, under the joint regency of MONTPENSIER, SERRANO and RIVERO, is gaining acceptance.

THE STOWE-BYRON SCANDAL.

The London Times on Mrs. Stowe—The Publication Not Desired by Lady Byron.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The *Times*, in an article on the Byron story, says: "Mrs. STOWE admits that she was consulted with by Lady BYRON only on the expediency of publishing a true account of the separation, and owns that she dissuaded her from doing so. She omits to produce adequate authority for her statements. Whatever there may be behind this revelation, Mrs. STOWE was wrong in publishing information which was supplied in order that she might give an opinion as to what action should be taken upon it."

M. SCHLESINGER, in a letter to the Cologne *Gazette*, states that Lord WENTWORTH repeatedly assured him that Lady BYRON desired the unhappy story of her marriage to die with her, and that the family papers contained no secrets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

American Finance—A Letter from Special Commissioner Wells.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18.—A letter is published from Mr. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Internal Revenue Department, addressed to Mr. DUDLEY, American Consul at Liverpool, on the subject of devoting the surplus revenue of the United States to the reduction of the public debt.

Labor Riot in Londonderry—Several Persons Injured.

LONDONDERRY, Sept. 18.—A riot occurred yesterday between the porters on a strike and others who refused to join them. Both sides were strengthened by their friends, and the riot threatened to become formidable, when the military appeared, and, charging into the crowd of rioters, dispersed them. Several persons were injured, but no one was killed.

Death of the Master of the Mint.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—THOS. GRAHAM, D. C. L., Master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent chemists of the day, is dead. He was born at Glasgow in 1805.

Death of the Last Descendant of the Penn Family.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—THOMAS JOHN PENN, the last descendant of the WILLIAM PENN family, is dead.

FRANCE.

The Emperor at a Council of Ministers—The Ecumenical Council—The Emperor to Visit the East.

PARIS, Sept. 18.—The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers to-day.

Le Public asserts that the French Government will send no representative to the Ecumenical Council.

The Empress will depart for the East on the 3d of October.

CUBA.

A Distressed Vessel Detained by the Spanish Authorities.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The schooner *S. O. Dyer*, from New-York, for Texas, put into the harbor of Matanzas in distress. She was detained by the authorities on suspicion of being a filibustering craft, but has since been released at the intercession of the American Consul.

The New-Bedford Filibusters—Discharge of the Entire Party.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.—The examination of the alleged filibusters, recently captured off New-Bedford, was held to-day before Commissioner HALLETT. The testimony was given that most of the men were shipped from Boston ostensibly for New-Bedford whaling ships. Captain ALONZO DAGGETT, of the schooner *Penelope*, testified to a bargain made for carrying a party of excursionists to No Man's Land. They were carried for $60, and he received the stipulated amount from a person whom he thought he would not now recognize, but was confident it was not either of the defendants. Nothing was said about the destination of the party further than No Man's Land. LAURENCE GRINNELL, Collector of New-Bedford, testified to the pursuit and capture of the party. The examination resulted in the discharge of the whole party, the evidence failing to sustain the complaint of an attempted violation of the Neutrality laws.

A Spanish Frigate Under Orders for Cuba.

MADRID, Sept. 18.—The Spanish frigate *Asmanza* is under orders for Cuba.

Spanish Gloritication Over the Las Tunas Affair.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—Captain-General DE RODAS has issued an order changing the name of the town Las Tunas to Victoria de Las Tunas, in commemoration of the recent Spanish victory over the rebels at that place.

MEXICO.

A New Cabinet to be Formed—Conspirators Sentenced—Early Opening of Congress—The People Becoming Tranquil.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—The steamship *Florida* from Vera Cruz arrived this morning. She brings dates from the City of Mexico of the 12th inst.

General ESCOBEDO had arrived at the capital.

A new light-house has been erected at the mouth of the Coatzacoalcos River.

It is announced that a new Cabinet will be formed by JUAREZ, with Señor IGLESIAS as Judge of the Supreme Court. Most of the old members will be retained.

Of the military conspirators recently tried for treason, three were sentenced to be shot, and six Sergeants sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The railway from the City of Mexico to Puebla has been completed, and will soon be in running order.

The capitulation of the rebels at Tamaulipas is fully confirmed.

The Mexican Congress will begin its sessions shortly at the capital, and more than a quorum of the members have already arrived.

The advices received from all parts of the country represent that there is more tranquillity among the people than has been known for many years past.

A FEARFUL ACCIDENT.

A Train Thrown From the Track Near Charleston, S. C.—Explosion of the Locomotive—The Cars and Trestle Afire—A Narrow Escape—Two Men Killed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 18.—A terrible accident occurred to the night train from Charleston on the South Carolina Railroad before daylight this morning. A large tree had fallen across the trestle at Congaree Swamp, and the engine and part of the train were precipitated into the swamp. The engine blew up, setting the cars and trestle on fire. About 600 feet of trestle was burned. None of the passengers were injured. Engineer HARGROVE and fireman GILBERT were killed, and fireman BURNS was seriously wounded.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic State Convention—Delegates Elected.

HUDSON, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Columbia County, to-day elected RICHARD F. CLARK delegate to the State Convention, and R. E. ANDREWS to the Judicial Convention.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 18.—At the Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Niagara County, held here to-day, CHARLES D. METZ, Esq., was chosen delegate to the Democratic State Convention.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 18.—The Democratic County Convention to-day appointed the following delegates to the State Convention: A. W. HUNTER; Alternate, S. V. SWITS; to the Judicial Convention, ROBERT FURMAN; to the Senatorial Convention, CHAS. P. SANDERS, S. T. BENEDICT, JAMES LUDRUM, GERSHOM BANKER and WM. STALEY.

BUFFALO, Sept. 18.—An election held this afternoon for delegates to represent the First, Second and Third Assembly Districts at the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse, resulted in the choice of GEO. CHAMBERS, Hon. JOHN GARSON, and LOUIS KNULL.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 18.—WM. PURCELL, editor of the *Union and Advertiser*, was to-night elected to represent the Rochester District in the Democratic State Convention.

Hon. JOHN L. LEWIS was to-day elected delegate for Yates County District.

The Republican State Convention—Delegates Chosen.

HUDSON, Sept. 18.—The Republican Convention to-day elected GILBERT LANGDON and PETER MESICK to the State Convention.

Republican Assembly Nominations—Delegates to the Convention.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 18.—At the Republican Convention of the Second District of Chautauqua County, held here to-day, Hon. MATTHEW P. EMENS was unanimously nominated for Assembly. JOHN E. ROBERTSON, Hon. JOHN STEWARD, WM. F. GREEN and EDWARD F. UNDERHILL were elected as delegates to the State Convention. Delegates to the Senatorial Convention favorable to the nomination of Hon. WALTER L. SESSIONS were chosen.

The Mississippi Campaign Opened.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 18.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of National Republicans, to ratify the State ticket, was held here to-day. Judge AMOS R. JOHNSON was elected Chairman. Speeches were made by Judge JEFFORDS, Colonel MCCLOY, JOHN F. HARVEY (colored) and many others.

Judge DENS, General LOWRY and THOMAS SINCLAIR opened the canvass to-day, at Corinth. Their list of appointments extends to election day.

LYNCH LAW IN WISCONSIN.

A Murderer Hanged on the Spot—A Highway Robber Taken from Jail and Hanged by Masked Men.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Portage City, Wis., was the scene of a terrible tragedy on Thursday afternoon. It appears that two young men, named WM. H. SPAIN and BARNEY BRITT, had a quarrel, and after they separated SPAIN went home, procured a revolver, and on meeting BRITT again soon after, shot and almost instantly killed him, scarcely a word being exchanged. After committing the deed, SPAIN deliberately walked down the street, flourishing his revolver, and passed up the stairs leading to Mr. HASKELL'S office, closely followed by Marshal HICKEY, who immediately arrested him. While passing up the street again, an excited crowd of people followed, and when opposite the American Express office, a general onslaught was made on the prisoner, and he was beaten in a fearful manner, but the officers succeeded in getting SPAIN into the Express office, which afforded him temporary protection. The excitement increased at a fearful rate and cries of "Hang him," "Hang him," rent the air. The crowd soon increased at the Express office to the number of one hundred, who took the prisoner into their possession, placed a rope about his neck and dragged him to the nearest tree, below the Ellsworth House, and hung him. His body was taken in charge of by the officers and carried to the engine-house, where an inquest will be held. The body of Mr. BRITT was also taken there, where an inquest will also be held.

Both men were members of the Nineteenth Wisconsin Regiment, and the difficulty is said to have originated while in the army. SPAIN was a lawyer by profession, and BRITT, a farmer, who resided a few miles from this place. Both are old residents of Portage.

PORTAGE CITY, Wis., Sept. 18.—PAT. WILDICK, confined for highway robbery, was taken from the jail last night by a party of masked persons and hanged. This makes two murders and two lynching cases within the past week in this village and vicinity.

A CUBAN PRIVATEER.

A Strange Iron-Clad at Martha's Vineyard—Eighteen Steel Guns and Three Hundred Men.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The *Daily Advertiser* learns from a gentleman just arrived from Martha's Vineyard, that a party of Gay Head Indians went off yesterday to a steamer lying about two miles from land, and found her to be an iron-clad war vessel, carrying eighteen steel guns. They fraternized with the steward of the steamer, and on reaching shore reported that she was a Cuban privateer; and that they saw between decks a large body of men—the steward saying there were 300. The steward also said her armor plating was four inches thick. A large schooner was lying alongside, the steamer meanwhile throwing off large volumes of smoke, as if to conceal the schooner.

The steamer is thought to be of at least 5,000 tons.

CANADA.

An Absconding Bank Manager—$150,000 of Montreal Bank Funds Taken.

QUEBEC, Canada, Sept. 18.—P. P. HARRIS, manager of the Quebec Branch of the Montreal Bank, and a broker named SANDERSON, have absconded, taking with them a large amount of funds of the bank; reports say $150,000.

Proposed Removal of Canadian Indians—The Nova Scotian Pecuniary Concessions.

OTTAWA, Sept. 18.—It is stated that the Dominion Government have made overtures to the Iroquois Indians with a view toward obtaining the consent of the tribe to emigrate to the hunting grounds on the banks of the Ottawa River. A meeting of the whole tribe of the Lake of the Two Mountains Indians will be held Friday next to confer with a Government agent on the subject. The Government offers to compensate the Indians in cash for their present lands, and to pay all expenses of transportation, &c.

Law officers of the British Government, to whom were referred the question relative to pecuniary concessions made to Nova Scotia, so warmly discussed in Parliament in Ottawa last session, have decided that the action of the Canadian Government in that respect was constitutional, and within the meaning of the Confederation act.

Suicide at Clifton House.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Ontario, Sept. 18.—About 10:30 o'clock this morning a respectably-dressed young man, name unknown, while standing close to the Falls in front of SAUL DAVIS' house, deliberately threw off his coat, jumped over the bank and was instantly killed.

WASHINGTON.

Important Decision by Judge Underwood—The Prospects in Ohio—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—An important decision has recently been rendered by Judge UNDERWOOD in the United States District Court for Virginia. A witness was summoned by the Internal Revenue Assessor of the Second District to testify concerning certain tobacco manufacturing returns. He refused to testify, and an attachment was obtained. The witness claimed exemption upon the grounds: 1. That the summons was defective, because it did not state the subject matter upon which testimony was expected with sufficient clearness. 2. Because the interrogatories were of a nature that the Assessor could not legally propound. 3. Because the answers, if given, would expose the witness to criminal prosecution. Judge UNDERWOOD overrules the points, and decides that the witness is obliged to answer the interrogatories of the Assessor. The Judge holds that under the law the testimony of the witness cannot be used against him, and overrules the last point upon that ground.

OHIO POLITICS.

Prominent politicians who are here say that the fusion ticket of Cincinnati will carry with it very little strength. The Democrats are not at all pleased at the result, and there is considerable dissatisfaction among them. The Republicans are confident that it will do no harm whatever. The loss of Hamilton County, however, would give the Legislature to the Democrats. The political prospect in the interior and middle of the State is good.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

Bishop SIMPSON, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, and other distinguished clergymen, are to be invited to the dedication of the Young Men's Christian Association building in this city, on the 26th inst.

Death of a Philadelphia Clergyman.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.—Rev. BENJAMIN DAME, D. D., rector of Christ Church in this city, died this morning at Germantown, after a lingering illness, terminating in congestion of the brain. He was aged 73.

Railroad Stables in St. Louis Burned—Mules and Horses Destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—The stables of the Missouri Street Railroad Company were burned this morning, and from twelve to fifteen horses and mules perished in the flames. The loss is about $10,000; insured.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS

Story of the End of the Carlist Movement.

The Madrid Press and Ex-Minister Hale.

Lord Lindsay on the Charges Against Byron.

Unpublished Letters from Lady Byron and Lady Anne Barnard.

English Views on the Situation in China.

The steamship *Weser*, which left Bremen Sept. 4, and Southampton Sept. 7, reached this port late Friday night. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the Java.

SPAIN.

End of the Carlist Movement—Trivial Incidents—A Madrid Journal on Ex-Minister Hale—The Death of Admiral Nunez.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1869.

Since my last the Carlist movement has received so many checks, and the various roaming parties into which it divided itself so many defeats at the hands of the pursuing columns, that it may be said to be almost at an end. An inglorious end certainly it has been, for in no single instance since the first fight took place, this day month, at La Mancha, have the Carlists ever got the victory. They have had to fly oftener before the encounter than after it. Though the movement has kept the whole country alive for a month, it has been singularly bloodless. In the innumerable petty skirmishes that have taken place, there have not been twenty killed and wounded on the side of the Government, and certainly not fifty on that of the Carlists. The closing encounters have resulted in some most important captures, which may be said to have caused the collapse of the movement.

DON MANUEL ORERO, Vicar of Alcahlas, was taken prisoner, with nineteen of the faction he headed, on Monday, the 16th inst., by the troops under Lieutenant-Colonel GONZALES DE ESCANDON, after a fight in Abejuela, (Teruel.) The rebel chief POLO, who has given the most trouble of any of the Carlist leaders, through his perfect knowledge of the region in which he and his band operated, was captured on Wednesday last. His party, driven from the mountain fastnesses of Toledo, had been obliged to make for the open country near Ciudad Real. Two companies of the infantry regiment of the Princesa came up with them at Torrobo, a league from Almagro, and, after a desperate struggle, dispersed them, the insurgents leaving one dead and one prisoner. They fled in all directions. POLO and some of his followers escaped toward the mountains, but on the way were met and taken prisoners by the Alcalde of Dalmiel, who was out scouring the country at the head of some volunteers of the latter place. The dispersion of POLO'S party put an end to the factions of La Mancha. He has been tried by a Council of War and sentenced to death, which sentence has been approved by the Captain-General of New-Castile, but strenuous efforts are being made to induce the Government not to carry it out. It is to be hoped they will succeed. There has been quite blood enough shed by these military tribunals. The wife of POLO went on Sunday to La Granja, and throw herself at the feet of the Regent, bathed in tears, and implored him to spare his life. The scene was painful in the extreme. SERRANO was greatly moved, and promised to do all he could for her consistent with the law. Not content with this, the poor lady flew to Madrid, and went through the same scene with PRIM on Monday. We are not told what the latter said, but I am afraid he did not give her much encouragement. The volunteers of Dalmiel telegraphed to PRIM, stating that the only recognition they desired for their services in capturing POLO was that his life should be spared. There being others lying in prison under the same sentence, including Canon MILLO and the Curé of Alcoden, two priests who led considerable factions, the country generally is crying out for mercy. The papers are full of appeals to the Government to stay their hands. Among the most active in these efforts are the Republicans of Madrid. Headed by that fine old soldier, General PERERAD, they are pressing PRIM and his colleagues to commute these sentences. Up to the time of my writing the Government has given no sign. I hope for its own sake I may have the satisfaction of recording in my next that it has yielded, and that no more lives are to be sacrificed to ministerial vengeance under the pretext of fulfillment of the "law," which law, it should be remembered, is no other than the iniquitously revived enactment of April 17, 1821. I trust at the same time to have to record the formal repeal of that cruel and unnecessary piece of legislation. To-day's papers omit the usual column of "Carlist Intelligence," and the *Gazette* likewise ceases to publish its usual bulletin. In lieu thereof the *Gazette* gives a circular from the Minister of War, conveying the thanks of the Regent to those who lent their assistance to crush the insurrection. This it is hardly worth while sending you.

The Carlist insurrection seems to have closed as it began, with a somewhat decisive engagement. It commenced with the battle of Piedrabuena, near Ciudad Real, between the Carlists under SABARRIEGOS and the troops, and it closed with the battle on Saturday last between the united remains of factions under GALINDO, SALES, RIELO and ROCHER, amounting to about 300 men, and 114 troops under Lieutenant-Colonel VICENTE SERRANO, near Cati, (Castellan.) The Carlists were routed, with eleven dead and many wounded and prisoners. Among the dead are the rebel chiefs, GALINDA and ROCHER, and a priest named BALLESTER. All the Alcaldes of the districts where the Carlist movements have taken place have been daily receiving large numbers of rebels, coming in to solicit the pardons promised to those who lay down their arms and voluntarily present themselves to the authorities.

EX-MINISTER HALE.

The *Reforma* published the other day the following complimentary leader on Mr. HALE, who is now staying at Biarritz:

"On the 3d inst. Hon. JOHN P. HALE, former United States Minister Plenipotentiary, left Madrid. He may be styled the Wilberforce of his country. The Liberals of Spain have lost in him one of the men who have most sympathized, within the limits imposed upon him by his position, with those who have worked and who continue to work, with noble efforts to raise Spain out of the deplorable condition into which her tyrannical and dilapidatory Governments had plunged her. Who does not remember with gratitude what Mr. JOHN P. HALE did in favor of the heroes of 22d June, 1866, when a terrible sentence of death was suspended over their heads? Generously opening the doors of his house to so many unfortunates as crowded round them, he saved their lives that they might subsequently continue the saving work of the regeneration of their country! Ask those who took refuge there what the philanthropic family of Mr. JOHN P. HALE did to alleviate their misfortune. They abandoned their apartments to give shelter to the fugitives, many of whom undoubtedly would not be living to-day if they had fallen into the hands of the Government, and they did for them all that hearts full of charity could inspire. Who does not remember the efforts Mr. JOHN P. HALE put forth to save the life of the unfortunate Captain BERMOSA? Useless they certainly were, as might have been expected from the mercenary War Council, which, instead of being a young wife not the innocent supplications of a tender infant could move! But let us cast a veil over those sorrowful events and record later and more glorious ones. When Spain like one man rose in a mass at the cry of Liberty, to rid herself of her tyrants, what was the conduct of Mr. HALE? The Minister of other nations, stupefied in the presence of an event so unexpected, showed themselves vacillant as to the course they ought to adopt. Mr. HALE alone, in the face of the whole diplomatic body, at once recognized the Provisional Government, in the name of the great Republic he represented. In the National Assembly a Deputy said in one of the recent sessions that the name of Mr. HALE was identified with the revolution and with the men who had taken part in it. The honorable Deputy spoke truth. We desire that Mr. HALE should know that free Spaniards can never be ungrateful, and that amidst the wide waste of the Atlantic, he carries with him the sympathies and the affection of all true Liberals, convinced as they are that neither time nor distance can alter the great interest which that noble patrician takes in the progress and the civilization of Spain."

ADMIRAL NUNEZ.

The death of Admiral MENDEZ NUNEZ, which took place at Pontievedra, on Sunday last, at the age of 45, from heart disease, has cast quite a gloom over Spain. Every seaport town is in mourning. In Madrid, on Monday, a grand religious ceremony for the repose of his soul took place in the Church of the Encarnacion. The Regent, PRIM, TOPETE, and all the high State and naval and military officials were present. The approaches to the church were lined with troops and volunteers as guards of honor.

BYRON'S MEMORY.

Letter from Lord Lindsay—Unpublished Epistles from Lady Byron and Lady Anne Barnard.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have waited in expectation of a categorical denial of the horrible charge brought by Mrs. BEECHER STOWE against Lord BYRON and his sister, on the alleged authority of the late Lady BYRON. Such denial has been only indirectly given by the letter of Messrs. WRAXTON and FORDE in your impression of yesterday. That letter is sufficient to prove that Lady BYRON never contemplated the use made of her name, and that her descendants and representatives disclaim any countenance of Mrs. BEECHER STOWE'S article; but it does not specifically meet Mrs. STOWE'S allegation that Lady BYRON in conversing with her 13 years ago affirmed the charge now before us. It remains open, therefore, to a scandal-loving world to credit the calumny through the advantage of this flaw, involuntary, I believe, in the answer produced against it. I propose in this paper to supply that deficiency by proving that what is now stated on Lady BYRON'S supposed authority, is at variance in all respects with what she stated immediately after the separation, when everything was fresh in her memory in relation to the time during which, according to Mrs. STOWE, she believed that BYRON and his sister were living together in guilt. I publish this evidence with reluctance, but in obedience to that higher obligation of justice to the voiceless and defenceless dead which bids me break through reserve that otherwise I should have held sacred. The Lady BYRON of 1816 would, I am certain, have sanctioned my doing so had she foreseen the present unparalleled occasion, and the bar that the conditions of her will present (as I infer from Messrs. WRAXTON and FORDE' letter) against any fuller communication. Calumnies such as the present sink deep and with rapidity into the public mind, and are not easily eradicated. The fame of one of our greatest poets, and that of the kindest, and truest, and most constant friend that BYRON ever had, is at stake; and it will not be to your for revelations from the fountain-head, which are not promised, and possibly may never reach us.

The late Lady ANNE BARNARD, who died in 1825, a contemporary and friend of BURKE, WYNDHAM, DUNDAS, and all of the wisest and good of that generation, and remembered in letters as the authoress of "Auld Robin Gray," had known the late Lady BYRON from infancy, and took a warm interest in her, holding Lord BYRON in corresponding reprobance, not to say premonition, of the conduct of which she believed to be his harsh and cruel treatment of her young friend. I transcribe the following passages, and a letter from Lady BYRON herself (written in 1816) from *ricordi*, or private family memoirs, in Lady ANNE'S autograph, now before me. I believe her entirely trustworthy, though I only in general terms of the matter and the causes of the separation, it affords collateral evidence bearing strictly upon the point of the credibility of the charge now in question:

"The separation of Lord and Lady BYRON astonished me, the more, which believed him a reformed man as to his habits, and a fascinating man as to his memoirs. He had written nothing that appeared after his marriage till the famous "Fare thee well," which had the power of compelling those to pity the writer who were not well aware that he was not the unhappy person he affected to be. Lady BYRON's misery was whispered soon after her marriage, and his illnesse; but no word transpired, no sign escaped from her. She gave birth shortly to a daughter, and when she went as soon as she was recovered on a visit to her father, taking her little ADA with her, no one knew that it was to return to her lord no more. At that period a severe fit of illness had confined me to bed for two months. I heard of Lady BYRON'S distress; of the pains he took to give a harsh impression of her character to the world. I wrote to her and entreated her to come; and let me see and hear her, if she conceived my sympathy or counsel could be any comfort to her. She came—but what a tale was unfolded by this interesting young creature who had so fondly hoped to have made a young man of genius and romance (as she supposed) happy! They had not been an hour in the carriage which conveyed them from the church when, breaking into a malignant sneer, "Oh! what a dupe you have been to your imagination. How is it possible a woman of your sense could form the wild hope of reforming me? Many are the tears you will have to shed ere that plan is accomplished. It is enough for me that you are my wife for me to hate you; if you were the wife of any other man I own you might have charms," &c. I, who listened, was astonished. "How could you go on after this," said I, "my dear? Why did you not return to your father's?" "Because I had not a conception he was in earnest; because I reckoned it a bad jest, and told him so—that my opinions of him were very different from his of himself, otherwise he would not find me by his side. He laughed it over when he saw me appear hurt, and I forgot what had passed till forced to remember it. I believe he was pleased with me, too, for a little while. I suppose it had escaped his memory that I was his wife." But she described the happiness they enjoyed to have been unequal and perturbed. Her situation in a short time might have entitled her to some tenderness, but she made no claim on him for any. He sometimes reproached her for the motives that had induced her to marry him—all was "vanity, the vanity of Miss MILBANKE carrying the point of reforming Lord BYRON! He always knew her inducements; her pride shut her eyes to his; he wished to build up his character and his fortunes; both were somewhat deranged; she had a high name and would have a fortune worth his attentions—not her look to that, for "his motives!" "Oh, BYRON, BYRON," she said, "how you desolate me!" He would then accuse himself of being mad, and throw himself on the ground in a frenzy, which she believed was affected to conceal the coldness and malignity of his heart—an affectation which at times carried her to meet with the tenderest commiseration. I could find by some implications, not followed up by me lest she might have condemned herself afterward for her involuntary disclosures, that he soon attempted to corrupt her principles both as to respect to her own conduct and her justitude for him. She saw the precipice on which she stood, and kept his sister with her as much as possible. He returned in the evenings from the haunts of vice, where he made her understand he had been, with manners so profligate! "O, the wretch!" said I, "and had he no moments of remorse?" Sometimes he appeared to have them. One night, coming home from one of his lawless parties, he saw me so indignantly collected, and bearing all with such a determined calmness, that a rush of remorse seemed to come over him; he called himself a monster, thought his conduct impossible, and threw himself in an agony at my feet. "I could not—no—I could not forgive him such injuries. He had lost me for ever!" Astonished at the recurrence of virtue, my tears, I believe, flowed over his face, and I said, "BYRON, all is forgotten; never, never shall you hear of it more!" He started up, and, folding his arms, while he looked at me, burst into laughter. "What do you mean?" said I. "Only a philosophical experiment, that's all," said he; "I wished to ascertain the value of your resolutions." I need not say more of this mince of duplicity, except that varied were his methods of rendering her wretched, even to the last. When her lovely little child was born, and it was laid beside its mother on the bed, and he was informed "he might see his daughter," after gazing at it with an exulting smile, this was the ejaculation that broke from him, "Oh! what an implement of torture have I acquired in you!" Such he rendered it by his eyes and manner, leaving her in a perpetual alarm for its safety when in his presence. All this reads madder than I believe he was; but she had not then made up her mind to disbelieve his pretended insanity, and conceived it best to intreat her escort with the excellent Dr. BAILLIE, telling him all that seemed to her to cast the state of her husband's mind, and letting his advice regulate her conduct. BAILLIE doubted of his derangement, but as he did not reckon his own opinion infallible, he wished her to take precautions as if her husband was so. He recommended her going to the country, but to give him no suspicion of her intention of separating them, and to exert every time to show no coldness in her letters till she could better ascertain his state. She went—regretting, as she told me, to wear any resemblance but the truth. A short time disclosed the story to the world. He acted the part of a man driven to despair by her cold treatment, and by the cruel and perverse counsels (some it seemed) of those who hated him. I will give you," proceeds Lady ANNE, "a few paragraphs transcribed from one of Lady BYRON'S own letters to me. It is sorrowful to think that in a very little time this young and amiable creature, who, patient and feeling, will bear her character misinterpreted by every one who reads BYRON'S works. To rescue her from this I preserved her letters, and when she afterward expressed a fear that anything of her writing should ever fall into hands to injure him, (I suppose she meant by publication,) I safely assured her that it never should. But here this letter shall be placed, a sacred record in her favor, unknown to herself;

I am a very incompetent judge of the impression which the last canto of "Childe Harold" may produce on the minds of indifferent readers. It contains the usual trace of a conscience restlessly awake, though his object has been too long to aggravate its burden, as if it could thus be suppressed into eternal silence. I will hope, as you do, that it survives for his ultimate good. It was the sentiment of his remorse, impenitent in its character, which so long seemed to demand from my compassion to spare every semblance of reproach, every look of grief, which might have said to his conscience, "You have made me wretched." I am decidedly of opinion that he is responsible. He has wished to be thought partially deranged, or on the brink of it, to perplex observers and prevent them from tracing effects to their real causes through all the intricacies of his conduct. I was, as I told you, at one time the dupe of his acted insanity, and chose to the former delusions in regard to the motives that concerned me personally till the whole system was laid bare. He is the absolute monarch of words, and uses them, as BONAPARTE did lives, for conquest, without more regard to their intrinsic value, considering them only as ciphers which must derive all their import from the situation in which he places them, and the ends to which he adapts them with such consummate skill. Why, then, you will say, does he not employ them to give a better color to his character? Because he is too good an actor to over act, or to assume a moral part which it would be easy to strip off. In regard to his poetry, egotism is the vital principle of his imagination, which it is difficult for him to kindle on any subject with which his own character and interests are not identified; but by the introduction of fictitious incidents, by change of scene or time, he has enveloped his poetical disclosures in a system impenetrable except to a very few, and his constant desire of creating a sensation makes him not averse to be the object of wonder and curiosity, even though accompanied by some dark and sinister motions. Nothing has contributed more to the misunderstanding of his real character than the lonely grandeur in which he shrouds it, and his affectation of being above mankind, when he exists almost in their veins. The remorse of his sentiments is another feature of this mask of state. I know no one more habitually destitute of that enthusiasm he so beautifully expresses, and to which he can work up in fancy chiefly by contagion. I had heard he was the best of brothers; the most generous of friends, and I thought such feelings only required to be warmed and cherished into more diffusive benevolence. Though these opinions are eradicated, and could never return but with the decay of my memory, you will not wonder if there are still moments when the association of ideas which arose from them soften and sadden my thoughts. But I have not thanked you, dearest lady ANNE, for your kindness in regard to a principal object—that of rectifying false impressions. I trust you understand my wishes, which never were to injure Lord BYRON in any way; for, though he would not suffer me to remain his wife, he cannot prevent me from continuing his friend; and it was from considering myself as such that I silenced the accusations by which my own conduct might have been more fully justified. It is not necessary to speak ill of his heart in general; it is sufficient that to me it was hard and impenetrable—that my own must have been broken before his could have been touched. I would rather represent this as my misfortune than as his guilt; but, surely, that misfortune is not to be made my crime! Such are my feelings; you will judge how to act. His allusions to his *Childe Harold* are cruel and cold, but with such a semblance as to make me appear so, and to attract all sympathy to himself. It is said in this poem that hatred of him will be taught as a lesson to his child. I might appeal to all who have ever heard me speak of him, and still more to my own heart, to witness that there has been no moment when I have remembered injury otherwise than affectionately and sorrowfully. It is not my duty to give way to hopeless and wholly unrequited affection; but, so long as I live, my chief struggle will probably be to remember him too kindly. I do not seek the sympathy of the world, but I wish to be known by those whose opinion is valuable and whose kindness is dear to me. Among such, my dear Lady ANNE, you will ever be remembered by your truly affectionate A. BYRON."

It is the province of your readers and the world at large to judge between the two testimonies now before them—Lady BYRON'S in 1816 and 1818, and that put forward in 1869 by Mrs. B. STOWE, as communicated by Lady BYRON thirteen years ago. In the face of the evidence now given, positive, negative and circumstantial, there can be but two alternatives in the case,—either Mrs. B. STOWE must have entirely misunderstood Lady BYRON, and been thus led into error and misstatement, or we must consider that, under the pressure of long and secret sorrow, Lady BYRON'S mind had become clouded with an hallucination in respect of the particular point in question.

The reader will admire the noble but severe character displayed in Lady BYRON'S letter; but those who keep in view what her first impressions were, as above recorded, may probably place a more lenient interpretation than here upon some of the incidents alleged to BYRON'S discredit. I shall conclude with some remarks upon his character, written shortly after his death by a brilliant, virtuous and charitable judge, the late Sir WALTER SCOTT, likewise in a letter to Lady ANNE BARNARD:

"FLETCHER'S account of poor BYRON is extremely interesting. I had always a strong attachment to that unfortunate, though most richly-gifted man, because I thought I saw that his virtues (and he had many) were his own, and his eccentricities the result of an irritable temperament, which sometimes approached nearly to mental disease. Those who are gifted with strong nerves, a regular temper, and habitual self-command, are not, perhaps, aware of how much of what they may think virtue they owe to constitution; and such are but too severe judges of men like BYRON, whose mind, like a day of alternate storm and sunshine, is all dark shades and stray gleams of light, instead of the twilight gray which illuminates happier though less distinguished mortals. I always thought that when a moral proposition was placed plainly before Lord BYRON, his mind yielded a pleased and willing assent to it, but, if there was any side view given in the way of raillery or otherwise, he was willing enough to evade conviction. * * * It augured ill for the cause of Greece that this master-spirit should have been withdrawn from their assistance just as he was obtaining a complete ascendency over their councils. I have seen several letters from the Ionian Islands, all of which unite in speaking in the highest praise of the wisdom and temperance of his counsels, and the ascendency he was obtaining over the turbulent and ferocious chiefs of the insurgents. I have some verses written by him on his last birthday; they breathe a spirit of affection toward his wife, and a desire of dying in battle, which seems like an anticipation of his approaching fate.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

LINDSAY.

DUNECHT, Sept. 3.

CHINA.

The Recall of Mr. J. Ross Browne—Mr. Burlingame's Mission—What the Chinese People Desire.

Shanghae (July 16) Cor. London Times.

Among the official changes which have followed General GRANT'S accession to the Presidency of the United States, the one which affects China most is the recall of Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, who succeeded M

CURRENT LITERATURE.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road,
If our lips could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load,
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a time that ne'er can be,
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the baby fingers
Pressed against the window pane,
Would be cold and stiff to-morrow—
Never trouble us again,
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Catch the frown upon our brow,
Would the print of rosy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

Ah, these little ice-cold fingers,
How they point our memories back
To the hasty words and actions
Strewn along our backward track.
How these little hands remind us,
As in snowy grace they lie
Not to scatter thorns—but roses
For our reaping by and by.

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown;
Strange that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone.
Strange that Summer skies and sunshine
Never seem one half so fair,
As when Winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air.

Lips from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorns the mouth to-day.
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in sweeter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff.
Let us find out sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the briars from our way.

IN A BOX.

From the Galaxy for October.

Let me tell you how I found myself in a box, one Summer's night. It was not a watch-box, or a sentry-box, or a box at the opera, or, indeed, that metaphorical "pretty box" which the vulgar use to signify an unpleasant predicament, although, to be sure, my situation was for a time decidedly disagreeable. The box to which I refer was literally a box. It was six feet long, I should say, three feet wide and two and a half deep, and was made of rough pine. It was rather roomy, viewed as a box, but when one came to regard it as a place of confinement for a human being, the space within was certainly very limited.

I was an undergraduate in those days, a Freshman, in point of fact, but it was toward the close of the last term of the year when this happened, and I already looked forward with fond anticipation to the time when I should become a full-blown Sophomore. Now I am not going to tell what college it was, for illiterate people bark enough already at institutions of learning and the manners in vogue within their walls, and this story might be used as an argument against a liberal education. Besides, this happened years ago—it seems a thousand years to me, I have since passed through so many adventures—and no such thing could possibly occur in these times, when public opinion and the college government have changed so much for the better, and when, I am told, all the young men go to bed regularly at 10 o'clock, and take long walks before breakfast, if the weather is not too boisterous. You may consider it to have been a fresh-water or a salt-water college, as you please—I use Dr. Holmes' grand divisions—but at least you may believe, my dear sir, that it was not the university whence you graduated with so much honor; and you, dear madam, may rest assured that it was not that seat of learning where your beloved Harry is at present stuffing his brains with cosines, parabolas, Greek roots, and the like, with such praiseworthy diligence.

I was a Freshman, in my last term, and my name, let us say, was Blaize McTrevor. Not that this was my real name, you know, for you will not find it, or indeed any name mentioned in these pages, in any triennial or biennial or annual catalogue of any university to whose records I have access. There are good reasons why I should keep my own counsel, in this particular at least, as you will presently understand, if you have not guessed already. Well, then, Mr. Blaize McTrevor, was a young man of nineteen, remarkably well-grown for his age, and, I dare say, rather conceited, although I only conclude this on general principles, and not because Mr. McTrevor was aware of any such failing at the time. Mr. McTrevor had been in society a year or two already, following the precocious fashion of young Americans; and he was also in love. The object of his adoration was Miss Bessie Carlion, the youngest daughter of an eminent ship-chandler, and already a belle, although this was her first season. Mr. McTrevor's passion did not manifest itself in effusions of poetry, the customary manner with young gentlemen in novels, when similarly afflicted. It showed itself mainly in the more reasonable way of dancing with her as often during the Winter as she would permit, of running up a terrible bill at the livery stable, for horses to drive him from college to the paternal mansion for the purpose of calling upon the young lady, and of spending a large proportion of his allowance in adorning his manly person.

I was pretty seriously in love, I remember, and I think Miss Bessie did not altogether act the coquette when she encouraged me, but I could not be absolutely sure of that, because, you see, I was still a Freshman and had a name and fame yet to make in the world; and honor forbade me to declare my passion. And young men of nineteen think a great deal of maintaining their honor, when they have any to maintain. But I carried on a very serious flirtation with Miss Bessie that Winter, and my friends used to rally me about it to my great inward satisfaction. Now, there was a rival in the way, a great two-fisted, broad-chested, big-limbed Senior, with red hair, commonly called Dick Brashford; but although he was a great man on the river, or in the cricket-field, he was clumsy enough in the drawing-room, and in the end I cut him out. There was no doubt about this, for as I afterward heard from Tom Eaton, who somehow knows everybody and everything, Dick's friends joked him unmercifully about his being worsted by a Freshman. One occasion I remember in particular. It was the last party of the season, and Mrs. Bullfish gave it. I remember the salmon salad to this hour—ah, I had an appetite in those days! At this party Dick Brashford could only get a single quadrille from Miss Bessie. I danced twice with her early in the evening, and finally I led her off for the German from under his very nose. Dick turned red as a piece of underdone roast beef, and as I took my charmer away, I heard him mutter something about "the confounded impudence of these blank little Freshmen." I dare say my own cheek burned at this, but I thought it wiser to take no notice of it afterward, for Dick Brashford was much too large for me to be able to pull his nose with impunity, and, besides, as I had won the prize, I could afford to overlook his ill-nature in some degree.

Spring came, and Dick Brashford had his hair cropped. He was a rowing man, and would have taken his place in the university crew only they could not make him train, and he was sent into the country nearly as often as once a year, by the college Faculty, for some infraction of the laws. He was not a handsome man at any time, and it may be imagined that his visit to the Professor of the shears did not improve his personal appearance. He used to scowl at me now in the most ferocious way whenever we met, but I only smiled at it. We had had a slight acquaintance, but we cut each other now by mutual consent, or at least I instinctively divined that he was no longer going to recognize me, and so I anticipated him. Yet I think, in spite of the savage disposition he showed toward me, he was not naturally ill-humored. He was liked in his class, and ill-temper and niggardliness are two faults which young men in college will never tolerate in any person.

Matters were going on in this way, when one evening I went to the theatre with Charley Steeple, of my class. I cannot now recall the month, but I remember the weather was quite warm. After the performance was over we had a little supper, as was the fashion in those days with young gentlemen of the college who could afford it—I believe, my dear madam, that all such mild dissipation has long ago gone out of vogue, and very properly, too. In our time, however, we thought it no harm, and I supped very satisfactorily at Charley's expense. We had something light—frogs, perhaps, or a cold bird, with crisp, thin, fried potatoes, smoking hot, and possibly an exhilarating fluid, in a tall glass; it did not so much matter to us young fellows what name it had so long as it beaded and sparkled; and it must be remembered that greenbacks had not been invented in those days, and the cost was comparatively little. Why, such a supper as we had that evening would cost to-day at the club—but never mind; let us go on with our story.

We ate and drank with moderation, considering our appetites and our powers of digestion, but we lingered long at the table, and it was quite late when we reached home. I admit, to save discussion, that it was very late, considering we were bound to rise betimes next morning and go to prayers. I admit also that it would have been much better for us if we had kept in our rooms, burning the midnight oil in the pursuit of knowledge, but it must be remembered that this happened ages and ages ago, before young men had reformed their fashions, and, besides, we did not indulge in these amusements every night in the week.

I used to be very fond of talking about Miss Bessie to Charley; for he was my bosom friend, and knew all about my little affair of the heart from its earliest stage. I dare say I used to bore him extremely, too; for when we stopped that evening at the door of the house where I lodged, and I wanted to stay there and continue my vaporing, in spite of the darkness, he broke in upon me very abruptly with the excuse that he should get into trouble if he cut any more prayers that term, and he wanted to get up the next morning. Then he bade me good-night, and hurried to his own room, which was not very far away.

I took out my latch-key and went slowly up the steps which led to the door of what we used, in Homeric language, to style Mrs. Quigman's "high-roofed abode." I was in a very dreamy state, thinking of the last time I had seen Miss Bessie, and of how pretty she looked when I had bid her farewell under the leafy porch of her father's house—Mr. Carlion lived out of town, in an old-fashioned dwelling, which I feel bound to say was not in such good repair as the residence of a gentleman of his means ought to have been. Being in this absent frame of mind, my surprise and dismay may be easily conceived when I suddenly became conscious of a man standing behind one of the large pillars which ornamented the entrance to Mrs. Quigman's mansion, and when the next moment this dark figure suddenly threw one arm around me and clapped a hand over my mouth, at the same time making a signal through his clenched teeth, "St, st!" At this another man ran across the street from where he had been concealed in the darkness, and in another moment they had me down in the street. Of course I struggled; and, as I was pretty large and stout of my age, I flatter myself I gave them some trouble. Once I got the suffocating hand off my mouth and called out as loud as I could scream to Charley for help; but the next moment they put something, which seemed to be a woolen comforter, over my face and I was thenceforth dumb. I have read about the gag, called "the pear of anguish," in one of the novels of M. DUMAS, and I should think it might be very disagreeable, judging from the inconvenience caused me by that woolen comforter. My arms were held tight, and when they caught one of my feet in a noose, and rapidly ran a rope around that and its fellow, I could no longer kick. Then they bound my arms, and I was quite helpless.

Once during this time I heard the sound of some one running toward me. Then there was the noise of a blow, and somebody said, "Take that, you little beggar, and mind your business next time." I knew by this that Charley, who was a plucky little fellow, had heard me, and run to my rescue, and had been brought to grief thereby. And all this time Mrs. Quigman's household slept serenely.

When they had me securely bound, one of my persecutors said, in a gruff whisper, "There, that will do, brother. Now for the wagon." I was taken up and carried off rapidly—around the corner, and down the lane which led by Mrs. Quigman's house, as I guessed, although I could see nothing, for the woolen comforter was tied tight around my face. In a half-minute they stopped, and the same voice said, "Wait, brother, while I get in." Then they lifted me first into the wagon, and then into what I may say, without more ado, I subsequently found to be the box described in my opening paragraph. The cover was hastily put on, and the wagon started at a rapid pace.

The feeling of being shut up in such a way was, in itself, intensely disagreeable, and my face was muffled so closely that, in the confined air of the box, I could scarcely breathe. Add to this the fact that I was bound hand and foot, and could save myself very little from the jolts of the wagon, and it can be easily imagined how great was my discomfort. Fortunately the road was tolerably smooth and I was kept in this way only a few minutes before the wagon stopped again. The cover of the box was lifted, and my muffler was pushed down from my eyes and nose so as to make respiration easier. "Cut off a piece, brother," said a voice. "It will be safer; we don't want to strangle him yet." In pursuit of this humane suggestion, a hasty hand cut off with a knife so much of the comforter as was likely to prevent my breathing, but still leaving my mouth carefully secured. The same hand gave the cords which held me a little twitch, to see that they were tight; and then the cover was put on again, and I heard them screwing me in. It was a very unpleasant sound, I can assure you. There were six screws, two at the top, on each side of my head, two in the middle, and two at the bottom.

I think I wept and groaned and raved for a few minutes, although, by reason of the muffler, there could not have been any sounds very distinctly audible. On reflection, I do not feel ashamed that I gave way to a momentary panic. There is something frightful, to any person not utterly destitute of nerves, in the idea of being closed up in a tight box; and here I was screwed in, and with my hands and feet tied, besides being carried off to some unknown destination. I only felt this sensation of utter despair for a few moments. In the first place, a very dim light came in at some holes which had been bored in the cover just where it came over my head. That is, there was no light in the interior of the box, but I could presently make out the holes, with some difficulty, as I lay on my back. There were nine of them, and they were bored in the form of the Greek cross, with one hole in the centre and two to form each of the arms. With the help of them I could breathe without very great difficulty, although the atmosphere was intolerably close and warm. The horse had been started at a walk, apparently, and the motion of the wagon was not very uncomfortable. I had thus a little time for reflection, and I presently became quite cool and collected, considering the peculiar position in which I found myself so suddenly placed.

I had understood very well from the first that I was in the hands of some men of the older classes, who were out on what was called in those days a hazing expedition. I had no means of knowing who they were. The larger man, who had seized me first, had heavy black whiskers and, I judged, black hair, but these might be, and probably were false; and by his size and strength I thought it more than likely that he was Dick Brashford. He seemed also to be the leader of the expedition, and I knew of no man so likely to venture on such a bold scheme. Who the other was I could not guess, for he wore a half-mask; but from their calling each other "brother" I imagined they belonged to some secret organization. Very likely this business of the box was only introduced to terrify me, and I knew they would not venture to do me any bodily injury. I had already experienced very rough usage at their hands, but I was greatly in hopes that the worst was over, for there had been no very notorious cases of hazing that year. One or two Freshmen had been made to rise at untimely hours of the night and attempt to construe a page of very crooked Greek, and several windows had been broken; but this was all that had happened, and nobody was much the worse for it the next morning. It was, nevertheless, true that I could not tell what was in store for me, and I made up my mind that come what would, I would put on a bold face, and not allow Dick Brashford the small triumph of having frightened me, even with a whole club at his back.

Of course, in my excitement these thoughts did not follow each other in regular sequence; but this was the conclusion to which I presently came. There was room enough in the box for me to roll about in it, and I acted very early on a natural impulse to free myself from the ropes which held me. This was not so difficult as I expected. The ropes were large, and in their hurry they had tied me tightly, indeed, but not very securely. By dint of struggling, twisting and squirming, I presently worked the ropes which held my arms around so that I could get hold of the knots with my fingers. It was then only a work of time to untie them. When my arms were free I quickly tore off the stifling bandage from my mouth, and in half a minute more I had my feet free, and stretched out my cramped limbs with a feeling of immense relief. When I had made a rough pillow of the ropes, with the comforter over them, my condition was greatly improved. It is true, the air was still very warm and close; but I was astonished, and actually smiled at the thought, shut up and screwed in as I was, to find how comfortable a man might make himself in a box.

All this time I had paid very little heed to what was going on outside, although I felt, by the easy motion of the wagon, that we were going at a very slow pace—probably at a walk. I tried to hear if my captors were talking, that I might catch and remember the tones of their voices. But they said very little, and then they spoke so low that, with the rattle of the vehicle, I could only understand now and then a word, in my confined position, and I could not in the least make out whether it was in bass, baritone or tenor. After a while, I gave up listening, and went to thinking very fast and hard. I thought of Genevra, of the Man in the Iron Mask, of that other prisoner, the walls of whose cell gradually closed in upon him day by day, until he was squeezed to death in their cold embrace. I believe I thought of every disagreeable story of the kind that I had ever read or heard of, and I should undoubtedly have given considerable time to reflect upon the singular profession of the DAVENPORT BROTHERS, only they had not yet invented it. Then I came near melting at the idea of Miss Bessie, and what she would think if she could see her gay cavalier, her admirer, her adorer, her slave, if she could look in upon him in his box! I never realized, until that miserable moment how much I loved the girl, and I made a vow that if I ever got away from the clutches of my persecutors alive, I would tell her of my passion. Yes, and I would marry her, undergraduate though I was, if it were only to spite Dick Brashford!

Finding this line of thought rather dangerous for the preservation of my courage, I fell to speculating as to where we were driving, at this slow pace. They might be going to leave me on the doorsteps of the President's house, and were, perhaps, only driving me round and round to prolong my agony. They might be taking me to some remote and secret haunt, where they would propound to me all kinds of extraordinary questions to which there could be no conceivable answers. They might be intending to sacrifice me, in my youth and innocence, as a victim in their secret, midnight mummeries. They might be going to shave my head. There was a dim tradition of the past that such a cruel joke had been perpetrated in mine or some other college. They might be going to cut off my moustache—and here I felt of that "hairy nothing," and was forced to confess that even if they did, I should not be much disfigured, and that my friends would still be able to recognize me.

Then I attempted to sleep, but it was useless, although I tried all the tricks which I had ever heard were used to bring drowsiness upon the wakeful. I repeated the alphabet backward, I counted up to seven or eight thousand, and then gave up in disgust and went to work on the lists of prepositions and words, which we used to learn out of the Latin grammar when I was a school boy. And how those lists stick to a man, by the way. They are the only Latin which I can remember at this day, except that line of HORACE, "*atra cura*," and the rest of it, which Mr. THACKERAY is so persistently and perpetually quoting.

It was of no use; I could not sleep. I went back to my old occupation of thinking again, and I believe, at one time, I went through the record of my sins. Fortunately for me, I was then only a young man. Heaven help us! How would some of us like to be shut up in a box now, I wonder, with such food for thought as that?

How long we went on this way I had no means of knowing, but the time seemed to me insufferably long. I afterward reckoned that it could not have been more than an hour or an hour and a half at the most, but I should not have been surprised at any moment to see daylight streaming in through the cracks of my prison. After a while we stopped, and, rising on my elbow and putting my ear to the breathing holes in the box, I made out that my captors were disputing as to the road they ought to take. I lay down more puzzled than ever, for we could not be near the college and we could not be going to any established rendezvous. In either case they would have known the way.

I was not kept in suspense much longer, for, after going a short distance further, at a quick pace, we stopped, and the box, with myself inside, was taken out and carried some little distance. We appeared at first to be going through a door or a gateway, for the box struck against one of the posts—through a gate it must be, I thought, as I heard their feet crunching the gravel immediately afterward. They carried me a little way, and then set me down roughly. The next moment I heard a sound which I imagined to be a bell handle flying back, after a violent pull. The faint noise of retreating footsteps followed, and then, in the quiet that succeeded, I heard the wagon driven rapidly away.

At the instant the truth flashed upon me. They had left me at the door of the Carlions!

A cold sweat broke out at the thought. It was like some horrible nightmare, and I came near shrieking aloud. Pressing my knees up against the cover of my box, I strove with all my might to burst it off, but my frantic efforts accomplished nothing. Pausing a moment to gather my strength for a new struggle, I heard a window open overhead, and a gruff voice exclaimed, "Who's there?" I held my breath to listen. The window was closed again, and all was still. I waited breathlessly, but nobody came to the door. Then I remembered that the trellis over the door would probably conceal my box from the owner of the voice. Evidently I had a short reprieve granted me.

I tried again to see the hour; but my watch had a gold face, and there was not light enough inside my prison. One thing was certain—it could not be morning, for these men would undoubtedly take the middle of the night to play their trick, and would time their movements so as to reach home before daybreak. I must have at least two or three hours before I should be discovered. And then the servants would be up first, and perhaps I could bribe them to keep the matter secret. I wondered if Miss Bessie was an early riser, and whether she was allowed to go out in the morning before the dew was off the grass. I wondered whether it was the custom in that household to have the doorsteps washed or swept before breakfast.

These and other thoughts flashed through my mind as I again tried to force off the lid. I very soon made up my mind that the screws were too strong for me; and although I had a sufficient knowledge of mechanics to understand the force of the knee lever, I could not arrange my fulcrum so as to work with advantage. My knife next occurred to me. I had a pretty strong one in my pocket, and in another moment I was whittling away at the breathing holes over my head. I suppose, in my anxiety, I was too eager, for I had accomplished very little beyond getting some saw-dust in my left eye, when snap went the blade at the point. The bit of steel fell on my cheek, and I was just congratulating myself that I had not put out the sight of my right eye, when a voice exclaimed, close to the breathing holes,

"Sh. Are you there, old fellow?"

"Yes!" I exclaimed. "Who is it? Oh, for heaven's sake, get me out of this!"

"Sh. Don't make any noise. It's I, Charley—Charley Steeple. I've followed you all the way over."

It was like a new lease of life to me to hear Charley's voice. I knew very well he would not leave me now.

"Is there anybody with you, Charley?" I asked.

"No; I'm all alone."

"What time is it?"

"Two o'clock."

Two o'clock! I could scarcely believe him. But there was plenty of time before us.

"By Jove, they have screwed you up tight, haven't they?"

"Yes. Have you got a screw-driver?"

"No; and I don't know where I can get one at this time of night."

"Wait half a minute," I whispered. I had still the larger part of my knife-blade left, and I very soon enlarged one of the holes in my box sufficiently to pass the knife through to him. To my inexpressible joy, he whispered back to me that he could use it. The screws had not been pressed hard, either through haste or from the fear of making the box dangerously tight, and with carefulness and patience Charley succeeded in getting out four of them. Impatient at my restraint, I did not wait for him to finish his work, but burst off the cover with a great noise of splitting wood, and stood before him. Never was prisoner more thankful for being set free; and I believe I actually fell into Charley's arms and shed great tear-drops on his coat-collar.

"Why couldn't you wait, you beggar?" he whispered, a little impatiently. "You will have the whole family up yet, with this racket."

We stood still, ready to run at the slightest sound; but nobody came.

"What shall we do with this box?" I asked. "Shall we leave it?"

"Hum—I don't know. It's rather heavy to carry off. It seems to me there is a direction or inscription of some kind on the cover."

My curiosity was excited, and, regardless of Charley's cautions, I stuck a wax taper on my match-box, and by its light we read the following words, printed in large, coarse letters:

"This little Freshman is respectfully presented to Augustus Carlion, Esq., with our compliments." And there followed, by way of signature, a rude delineation of a skull and cross-bones.

This decided me on carrying the box away from Mr. Carlion's premises. Even when empty it was rather heavy, and of a clumsy shape; but we managed, without much difficulty, to get it out at the gate and across the street, and so up a little way to some vacant lots, where we left it. The cover we carried along still further, and after I had scratched out two or three words with my knife, so as to make the inscription unintelligible, we tossed it over a fence into a gentleman's garden. It went into a flower-bed, and I suspect it may have caused the owner of the premises some dissatisfaction the next morning.

It appeared that the blow which Charley had got in trying to rescue me had stunned him for a moment; but he had recovered in time to see them carrying me off, and then by going to the corner and peering down cautiously into the lane he had seen them putting me into the wagon. When they started he ran after them, determined to keep them in sight, if possible, and find out what they were going to do with me. Mrs. Quigman's house, where I lodged, was on the outskirts of the town, and the wagon very soon reached what they considered a very safe place to stop and screw on the cover of the box. This operation Charley had watched from behind a tree; and when they started again he again followed them. They had walked the horse nearly all the rest of the way, undoubtedly, in order that they might reach Mr. Carlion's in the quietest part of the night; and Charley had no difficulty in keeping up with them, although he had several times thought that he was discovered. But he was bright and quick as he was plucky, and, favored by the darkness, he had escaped. He was proposing to himself to enlist a watchman into his service, but no guardian of the night appeared during the whole distance; and, indeed, there were so few in those days in country towns that they were not worth taking into account. It was a long pull for Charley, however, and he confessed that, with the distance and the supper he had eaten in the evening, he was several times on the point of turning back. He knew where the Carlions lived, however, and presently guessed that their home was the destination of the party. The idea of their playing such a trick on me had inspired him with so much indignation that he had kept on. He saw them leave the box and drive off; and then, creeping along under the hedge, had watched until the coast was clear, knowing that if he were discovered, or if any of the family came to the door, there was an end of the adventure. I am glad Carlion's dog did not hear us. There was an enormous Newfoundland locked up in the stable, but that was some little distance from the house.

It may be imagined that I was full of gratitude to Charley. I have never forgotten the service he did me that night, and I am glad to say that I have since been in some measure able to repay him. But never mind that.

Tired as we were, we had to walk home that night. We roused up a hostler in one livery stable, but he would not let us have a team at that time in the morning; and moreover, he looked at our disordered dress with so much suspicion, that we deemed it prudent not to try at any other place. On reaching my room, I threw myself down on my lounge without undressing, quite exhausted, only to turn out a few minutes afterward, so it seemed, at the sound of the bell for morning prayers. I managed to make myself look tolerably fresh, although I was rather pale, and I had the luck to meet Dick Brashford just at the door of the chapel. From his startled look when he saw me, I felt confident that he was one of the men who had put me in a box the night before.

I did not succeed in finding any absolute proof of his participation in the plot. The excitement and fatigue of that night brought on an illness which kept me in bed for a week, and even Charley kept away from recitations for a day or two, and took out a doctor's certificate, although he did not go home. We had several consultations together, and finally resolved to say nothing about the adventure. I never believed in telling tales, either in or out of school, and besides, neither Charley nor myself could declare upon our honor that the man with the false beard was Dick Brashford, although we felt morally certain of it. We had come out of the affair with credit, and there was an end of it. The Carlions, of course, never talked about that of which they knew nothing; and Dick and his friends—I forgot to say Charley told me of a third man, who acted as driver, and whose presence I had not myself discovered—knew it was a very serious thing, and for their own sakes said nothing.

Dick Brashford graduated and disappeared from that part of the country. What became of him I did not know for a long time; but I saw him again, and my story would hardly be complete if I made no mention of the interview.

It was the day after the battle of Antietam. A message was brought to me, in the afternoon, that Lieutenant-Colonel Brashford, of the Seventeenth ——, was in hospital, badly hurt, and that he would be glad to see Major McTrevor, if he could spare the time. It was long since I had thought of my old enemy, and I did not even know that he was in the army. Our regiment had moved up into the position we then held, during the night, and I do not know how he discovered I was near him, although I suppose it could be accounted for in some very simple way.

Of course, I went to see him at the earliest moment possible. There is no need for me to describe the scene in the midst of which I found him. It was unhappily already familiar enough to me, but I am glad to say I never grew so callous as to care to talk much about it. Brashford was lying in bed. He had one arm uncovered, but he did not extend me his hand at first. When I offered him mine and told him I was sorry to see him there, he looked in my face a moment, as if to see whether I meant what I said, and then he shook hands with me, although his grasp showed but a very faint reflection of his old strength.

"Major McTrevor is it? I should have known you, sir, I think."

I knew him on the instant, although he was thinner and the expression of his face showed him to be suffering pain. He spoke slowly but quite distinctly, and I had no difficulty in understanding him.

"I was hit yesterday, Major, and the doctors tell me they can't help me."

I gave him what few words of sympathy I could command at the moment.

"I am sorry," he continued. "Not that I care for myself, but my mother is now well along in years, and I suppose she will take it rather hard at first."

I said I hoped the doctors would be proved at fault for once, but he shook his head, with a sad smile.

"You may think it strange, Major—my sending for you," he said. "It was a whim of mine, but perhaps under the circumstances—"

I hastened to assure him that I was ready to do anything for him in my power.

"I—I don't find it quite so easy to say what I wanted, as I supposed it would be. Do you remember that trick of putting you in a box, your first year in college?"

I told him, with a little smile, that I had long ago forgotten and forgiven that old affair, although I fear, by-the-way, that what I said was not literally true.

"Then you know who was the leader that night?"

"I know that you were," I said.

"Then I want to thank you for keeping quiet about it, and to tell you I am sorry for the part I took in it. I had been thinking over some of the points in my life, as I lay here, and it seemed to me, somehow, when I heard you were so near, that it would be a little comfort if I should have one less enemy in the world to leave behind me."

I told him that I had indeed been put to some bodily discomfort, but as the Carlions had not discovered me, my pride had not suffered. It had not been so very bad, after all.

"What!" he exclaimed, his eyes opening wide.

Then I divined for the first time that he did not know of my escape, through Charley's assistance, and I told him what had happened after they had left the box at Mr. Carlion's door and driven away.

As I told the story, a very curious expression passed over his face. I could not make sure that I interpreted it aright, but it seemed to me, that in spite of his desperate condition and his professions of regret for what he had done, he was for a moment filled with chagrin at learning for the first time the substantial failure of his scheme for my humiliation.

He remained silent for a few seconds after I had finished speaking. Then he drew a long breath—or would have done so but for the pain which caught him in the middle of the inspiration—and said: "Well, perhaps it is better so. Yes, I am glad of it. I thought Carlion found you, and had kept the affair secret, to spare your feelings. Well, it is better so. I suppose, now, that you can afford to overlook what I did, after seeing me in this state."

I again assured him of my entire forgiveness, although, of course, I put it in words which would save his pride as much as possible. We separated soon after, for my duties would not allow me to spend much time with him, even if it had been desirable, and besides he had his own friends to look after him. Poor fellow! I never saw him again. He died that night, and he was sent home in a box very like the one he had screwed me into years before.

I shall be readily believed when I say that I felt no more animosity toward poor Dick Brashford after that interview. I do not know the names of his two companions to this day; but I—yes, I think I may truly say that I have no longer any hard feeling against them. I confess, though, I should like very much to have them know that their plot had no better success, and I hope that this story, which I have written out in my rough way, may fall under their notice.

I suppose my narrative would be more conventional if I could say that I ultimately married Miss Bessie Carlion, and that we lived happily ever afterward. But I never declared my passion, either as an under-graduate or a graduate. I see now that our liking for each other—our love, if you like the word better—was only a childish passion, and after a time it burned out, I know not how. I still admire her in a reasonable way, and when I meet her now and then she has always a friendly word for me; but she married a man much richer than I can ever hope to be, and lives very happily with him, for all I know to the contrary. She will hardly guess, even in reading what I have written, how much I suffered for her sake, one night, in a box.

SAMUEL BLOTTER.

THE LOAFER IN INDIA.—The loafer is not always a cashiered officer, or a gentleman even in the lowest conventional sense of the term. He belongs as a general rule to lower grades of life. He has come to the country, perhaps as a railway guard or driver, perhaps as a clerk, perhaps on speculation, to take his chance of employment. In former times any European of moderately good character and conduct might be sure of a certain position in the country. It was only when his habits actually disabled him for work, or when he committed some offence involving a flagrant breach of the law, that he was liable to fall to a state of actual destitution. But the establishment of the new *régime* in India, with its attendant results in opening new fields of industry and enterprise, and inducing over-speculation, has brought the usual consequences. Englishmen with energy and skill are now exposed to competition, and those who fail in either of these requirements must expect a very hard life. Large numbers do so fail. They have expected too much, and deserved too little; at best, they have proved unqualified for the task before them. Their physical health or their moral health has been below the requirements of the climate. They have yielded to temptations, of which excessive drinking is one. Such men necessarily go to the dogs. There are loafers by nature, and there are loafers by circumstance. Some men inevitably fall into the condition, in a country like India; and it is only when they can command money that they escape from its worst consequences. Others make a few downward steps, and can never muster strength to recover lost ground. Sailors were the first class that took to loafing in large numbers. For sailors, however, special provision has been made by benevolence and legislation; and their chances of falling into permanent loaferism are far less than they were a few years ago. Soldiers are still exposed to temptation in a very large degree. The restraints of military discipline, though relieved by a great deal of accommodation to circumstances, are still very irksome in India, and the majority of "time-expired" men never reënlist, but take their discharge as soon as they are entitled to it. Some do so in reckless indifference to the future; others with the view of improving their position in a land where Europeans enjoy by tradition a prescriptive right to make their fortunes, and where, even in these days, moderately well-conducted, and even moderately ill-conducted men with white faces manage to make far better positions for themselves than they could make in their own country. Reënlistment, then, has become the exception rather than the rule. Besides railway employés who have been dismissed for drunkenness or other misconduct, and miscellaneous people who have sunk from better positions, or have never been able to get positions to sink from, a large number of ticket-of-leave men have of late years migrated from Western Australia, and a great many other undeniably queer characters have also swelled the number of immigrants from the "fifth quarter of the globe." Many of these come in charge of consignments of horses, but many on speculation, to make their fortunes from the shaking of the pagoda tree. Most of both classes are loafers ready-made.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

STAGE ADVERTISING.—Stage advertising is rapidly becoming an established institution, and we shall expect shortly to see the curtain neatly arranged as a hoarding. This idea was tried some years ago by Professor ANDERSON, but was not a success, owing, doubtless, to an imperfect state of civilization. At present the milliners and dressmakers are monopolizing the field, and it is instructive to observe how ingeniously the art of exhibiting a new fashion in dress has been dovetailed into the business of the stage. The manager of the Queen's Theatre, with a keen eye to business, has provided himself with a drama abounding in female characters, the representatives of which are, to put it plainly, so many dressmakers' dummies. Thus, when one of the heroines walks up the stage and leans against the scene, with her back to the audience, we know that not only is she struggling to conceal her emotion, but she is also displaying the most becoming fashion in dorsal prominences, the present name of which we are ignorant of, but which were known to our grandmothers as "bustles." Again, in the third act we are taken to Switzerland, and the eyes of the female spectators are ravished with the latest thing in tourist costume. Naturally enough, the ladies turn to their playbills, and there, conspicuously printed, they read, "the fashionable dresses supplied by Mrs. Blank, 1,000 Dash-street." And we suppose that as the audience, the manager and Mrs. Blank are all satisfied, nobody else has any right to carp or complain. We, at any rate, will refrain from doing so; on the contrary, we advise Mr. BURNAND and his brother authors to develope the advertising system to the fullest extent, only, to avoid confusion, let each author be attached to some particular house of trade, like any other bagman.—*The Westminster Papers.*

A SCARCE VOLUME OF SHAKESPEARE.—At a recent book sale in London, among the rare works sold was *Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories and Tragedies*, published according to the true original copies. Folio. London: Printed by ISAAC JAGGARD and ED. BLOUNT, 1623. The first folio edition, with the genuine title, containing the famous Droeshout portrait; also, the verses by BEN JONSON, wanting two preliminary leaves, viz.: "To the memorie of the deceased Authour," &c., one leaf, and "The Workes of William Shakespeare," &c., one leaf. There is a slight defect at page 145 of the histories, (HENRY VI.) affecting a few letters only, but a duplicate perfect leaf is added. In all other respects the volume is sound and perfect from beginning to end, the leaves being far more clean and crisp than is the case with most copies. It measures 13 inches in height (Mr. DANIELL's famous copy was only 13¼) and eight inches in width. It realized £338.

GARIBALDI.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October.

In trance and dream of old, God's prophet saw
The casting down of thrones. Thou, watching lone
The hot Sardinian coast-line, hazy-hilled,
Where, fringing round Caprera's rocky zone
With foam, the slow waves gather and withdraw,
Behold'st the vision of the seer fulfilled,
And hear'st the sea-winds burdened with a sound
Of falling chains, as, one by one, unbound,
The nations lift their right hands up and swear
Their oath of freedom. From the chalk-white wall
Of England, from the black Carpathian range,
Along the Danube and the Theiss, through all
The passes of the Spanish Pyrenees,
And from the Seine's thronged banks, a murmur strange
And glad floats to thee o'er thy Summer seas
On the salt wind that stirs thy whitening hair,—
The song of freedom's bloodless victories!
Rejoice, O Garibaldi! Though thy sword
Failed at Rome's gates, and blood seemed vainly poured
Where, in Christ's name, the crowned infidel
Of France wrought murder with the arms of hell
On that sad mountain slope whose ghostly dead,
Unmindful of the gray exorcist's ban,
Walk, unappeased, the chambered Vatican,
And draw the curtains of Napoleon's bed!
God's providence is not blind, but, full of eyes,
It searches all the refuges of lies;
And in His time and way, the accursed things
Before whose evil feet thy battle-gage
Has clashed defiance from hot youth to age
Shall perish. All men shall be priests and kings,—
One royal brotherhood, one church made free
By love, which is the law of liberty!

GUSHING MEN.

From the Saturday Review.

The picture of a gushing creature all heart and no brains, all impulse and no ballast, is familiar to most of us; and we know her, either by repute or by personal acquaintance, as well as we know our alphabet. But we are not so familiar with the idea of the gushing man; and yet gushing men exist, if not in such numbers as their sisters, still in quite sufficient force to constitute a distinct type. The gushing man is the furthest possible removed from the ordinary manly ideal, as women create it out of their own imaginations. Women like to picture men as inexorably just, yet tender; calm, grave, restrained, yet full of passion well mastered; Greathearts with an eye cast mercywards if you will, else unapproachable by all the world; Goethes with one weak corner left for Bettina, where love may queen it over wisdom, but in all save love strong as Titans, powerful as gods, and unchangeable as fate. They forgive anything in a man who is manly according to their own pattern and ideas. Even harshness amounting to brutality is condoned if the hero has a jaw of sufficient squareness, and mighty passions just within the limits of control, as witness *Jane Eyre's* Rochester, and his long line of unpleasant followers; always supposing, that is, that he loves; for, like the Russian wife who wept for want of her customary thrashing, taking immunity from the stick to mean indifference, they would rather have brutality with love than no love at all. But a gushing man, as judged by men among men, is a being so very foreign to their ideal that very few understand him when they do see him. And they do not call him gushing. He is frank, enthusiastic, unworldly, aspiring; perhaps he is labeled with that word of power "high-souled;" But he is not gushing, save when spoken of by men, who despise him. For men have an intense contempt for him. A woman who has no ballast, and whose self-restraint goes to the winds on every occasion, is accepted for what she is worth, and but little disappointment and less annoyance is felt for what is wanting. Indeed, men in general expect so little from women that their follies count as of course, and only what might be looked for. They are like marriage, or the English climate, or a lottery ticket, or a dark horse heavily backed, and have to be taken for better or worse as they may turn out, with the violent probability that the chances are on the side of the worse. But the gushing man is inexcusable. He is a nuisance or a laughing stock, and as either is resented. In his club, at the mess table, in the city, at home, wherever he may be, and whatever he may be about, he is always plunging headlong into difficulties, and dragging his friends with him; always quarreling for a straw, putting himself grossly in the wrong, and vehemently apologizing afterward; hitting wild at one moment and down on his knees the next, and as absurd in the one attitude as he is abject in the other. He falls in love at first sight, and makes a fool of himself on unknown ground; while with men he is ready to swear eternal friendship or undying enmity before he has had time to know anything whatever about the object of his regard or his dislike. In consequence he is perpetually associated with shaky names, and brought into questionable positions. He is full of confidence in himself on every occasion, and is given to making the most positive assertions on things he knows nothing about, which afterward he is obliged to retract and to own himself mistaken. But he is just as full of self-abasement when, like vaulting ambition, he has overleaped himself, and fallen into mistakes and failures unawares. He makes rash bets about things of which he has the best information, so he says, and will not be staved off by those who know what folly he is committing, but insists on writing himself after Dogberry at the cost of just so much; he backs the worst player at billiards on the strength of a choice hazard, and bets on the losing hand at whist; he goes into wild speculations in the City, where he is certain to land a pot of money according to his own account, and whence he comes with empty pockets, as you foretold and warned; he takes up with all manner of doubtful schemes and yet more doubtful promoters, but he will not be advised. Is he not gushing? and does not the quality of gushingness include an Arcadian belief in the virtue of all the world? The gushing man is the very pabulum of sharks and sharpers; and it is he whose impressibility and gullible good nature supply wind for the sails of half the rotten schemes afloat. Full of faith in his fellows, and of belief in a brilliant future to be had by good luck and not by hard work, he cannot bring himself to doubt either men or measures; unless, indeed, his gushingness takes the form of suspicion, and then he goes about delivering himself of accusations not one of which he can substantiate by the weakest bulwark of fact, and doubting the soundness of investments as safe as the Three per Cents.

In manner the gushing man is familiar and caressing. He may be patronizing or playful according to the bent of his own nature. If the first, he will call his superiors, my dear boy, and pat them on the back encouragingly; if the second, he will put his arm schoolboy fashion round the neck of any man of note who has the misfortune of his intimacy, and call him old fellow, or Governor, or *rex meus*, as he is inclined. With women his familiarity is excessively offensive, and he gives them pet names, or calls to them by their Christian names from one end of the room to the other, and pats and paws them in all fraternal affectionateness, after about the same length of acquaintanceship as would bring other men from the bowing stage to that of shaking hands. His manners throughout are enough to compromise the toughest reputation; and one of the worst misfortunes that can befall a woman whose circumstances lay her specially open to slander and misrepresentation, is to include among her friends a gushing man of energetic tendencies, on the lookout to do her a good turn if he can, and anxious to let people see on what familiar terms he stands with her. He means nothing in the least degree improper when he puts his arm round her waist, calls her my dear and darling in a loud voice for all the world to hear, or when he seats himself at her table to write her private messages before folk, which he makes believe to be of great importance, and which are of none at all; he is only familiar and gushing; and he would be the first to cry out against the evil imagination of the world which saw harm in what he does with such innocent intent. The gushing man has one small defect—he is not safe nor secret. From no bad motive, but just from the blind propulsion of gushingness, he cannot keep a secret, and he is sure to let out later or sooner all he knows. He holds back nothing of his friends or of his own—not even when his honor is engaged in the trust; being essentially loose-lipped, and with his emotional life always bubbling up through the thin crust of conventional reserve. Not that he means to be dishonorable; he is only gushing and unrestrained. Hence every friend he has knows all about him. His latest lover learns the roll-call of all his previous loves; and there is not a man in his club with whom he is on speaking terms, who does not know as much. Women who trust themselves to gushing men simply trust themselves to broken reeds; and they might as well look for a sieve that will hold water as expect a man of the sieve nature to keep their secret, whatever it may cost them and him to divulge it.

As a theorist the gushing man is forever advocating untenable opinions, and taking up with extreme doctrines which he announces confidently, and out of which he can be argued by the first man he encounters. The facility with which he can be howled over on any ground—he calls it being converted—is in fact one of his most striking characteristics; and a gushing man rushes from the school of one professor to that of another, his zeal unabated, no matter how many his reconversions. He is always finding the truth, which he never retains; and the loudest and most active in damning a cast-off doctrine is the gushing man who has once followed it. As a leader, he is irresistible to both boys and women. His enthusiastic, unreflecting, unballasted character finds a ready response in the youthful and feminine nature, and he is the idol of a small knot of ardent worshipers, who believe in him as the logical and well-balanced man is never believed in. He takes them captive by a community of imagination, of impulsiveness, of exaggeration; and is followed just in proportion to his unfitness to lead. This is the kind of man who writes sentimental novels, with a good deal of love, laced with a vague form of pantheism, or a weak evangelical religion, to suit all tastes; or he is great in a certain kind of indefinite poetry which no one has yet been found to understand, save, perhaps, a special "soul sister," which is the subdued version among us of the Transatlantic spiritual wife. He adores the feminine virtues, which he places far beyond all the masculine ones; and expatiates on the beauty of the female character which he thinks is to be the rule of the future. Perhaps, though, he goes off into panegyrics on the Vikings and the Berserkers, or else plunges boldly into the mists of the Arthurian era, and gushes in obsolete English about chivalry and the *Round Table*, Sir LAUNCELOT and the Holy Grail, to the bewilderment of his entranced audience, to whom he does not supply a glossary. In religion he is generally a mystic, and always in extremes. He can never be pinned down to logic, to facts, to reason; and to his mind the golden mean is the sin for which the Laodicean Church was cursed. Feeling and emotion and imagination do all the work of the world according to him; and when he is asked to reason and to demonstrate, he answers with the lofty air of one secure of the better way, that he loves, and that love sees further and more clearly than reason.

If the strong-minded woman is a mistake among women, so is the gushing man among men. Fluid, unstable, without curb to govern or rein to guide, he brings into the masculine world all the mental frailties of the feminine, and adds to them the force of his own character and nature as a man. Whatever he may be he is a disaster, and at all times is associated with failure. He is the revolutionary leader who gets up abortive risings—the schemer whose plans run into sand—the poet whose books are read only by school girls, or lie on the publisher's shelves uncut, as his gushingness bubbles over into twaddle, or exhales itself in the smoke of obscurity—the fanatic whose faith is more madness than philosophy—the man of society who is the butt of his male companions and the terror of his lady acquaintances—the father of a family which he does his best, unintentionally, to ruin by neglect or by eccentricity of training—and the husband of a woman who either worships him in blind belief, or who laughs at him in secret, as heart or head preponderates in her character. In any case he is a man who never finds the fitting time or place, and who dies as he has lived, with everything about him incomplete.

HENNEPIN AMONG THE SIOUX.

The following is from advanced sheets of PARKMAN's *Discovery of the Great West*, to be published in October by LITTLE, BROWN & CO.:

As HENNEPIN entered the village, he beheld a sight which caused him to invoke St. Anthony of Padua. In front of the lodges were certain stakes, to which were attached bundles of straw, intended, as he supposed, for burning him and his friends alive. His concern was redoubled when he saw the condition of the Picard DU GAY, whose hair and face had been painted with divers colors, and whose head was decorated with a tuft of white feathers. In this guise, he was entering the village, followed by a crowd of Sioux, who compelled him to sing and keep time to his own music by rattling a dried gourd containing a number of pebbles. The omens, indeed, were exceedingly threatening; for treatment like this was usually followed by the speedy immolation of the captive. HENNEPIN ascribes it to the effect of his invocations, that, being led into one of the lodges, among a throng of staring squaws and children, he and his companions were seated on the ground, and presented with large dishes of birch bark, containing a mess of wild rice boiled with dried whortleberries; a repast which he declares to have been the best that had fallen to his lot since the day of his captivity.

This soothed his fears; but, as he allayed his famished appetite, he listened with anxious interest to the vehement jargon of the chiefs and warriors, who were disputing among themselves to whom the three captives should respectively belong; for it seems that, as far as related to them, the question of distribution had not yet been definitely settled. The debate ended in the assigning of HENNEPIN to his old enemy Aquipaguetin; who, however, far from persisting in his evil designs, adopted him on the spot as his son. The three companions must now part company. DU GAY, not yet quite reassured of his safety, hastened to confess himself to HENNEPIN, but Accau proved refractory and refused the offices of religion, which did not prevent the friar from embracing them both, as he says, with an extreme tenderness. Tired as he was, he was forced to set out with his self-styled father to his village, which was fortunately not far off. An unpleasant walk of a few miles through woods and marshes brought them to the borders of a sheet of water, apparently Lake Buade, where five of Aquipaguetin's wives received the parties in three canoes, and ferried them to an island on which the village stood.

At the entrance of the chief's lodge HENNEPIN was met by a decrepid old Indian, withered with age, who offered him the peace-pipe and placed him on a bear skin which was spread by the fire. Here, to relieve his fatigue, for he was well nigh spent, a small boy annointed his limbs with the fat of a wild cat, supposed to be sovereign in these cases by reason of the agility of that animal. His new father gave him a bark platter of fish, covered him with a buffalo robe, and showed him six or seven of his wives, who were thenceforth, he was told, to regard him as a son. The chief's household was numerous; and his allies and relations formed a considerable clan, of which the missionary found himself an involuntary member. He was scandalized when he saw one of his adopted brothers carrying on his back the bones of a deceased friend, wrapped in the chasuble of brocade which they had taken with other vestments from his box.

Seeing their new relative so enfeebled that he could scarcely stand, the Indians made for him one of their sweating-baths, where they immersed him in steam three times a week; a process from which he thinks he derived great benefit. His strength gradually returned, in spite of his meagre fare; for there was a dearth of food, and the squaws were less attentive to his

wards than to those of their children. They respected him, however, as a person endowed with occult powers, and stood in no little awe of a pocket compass which he had with him, as well as of a small metal pot with feet molded after the face of a lion. This last seemed in their eyes a "medicine" of the most formidable nature, and they would not touch it without first wrapping it in a beaver-skin. For the rest, HENNEPIN made himself useful in various ways. He shaved the heads of the children, as was the custom of the tribe, bled certain asthmatic persons, and dosed others with orvietan, the famous panacea of his time, of which he had brought with him a good supply. With respect to his missionary functions, he seems to have given himself little trouble, unless his attempt to make a Sioux vocabulary is to be regarded as preparatory to a future apostleship. "I could gain nothing over them," he says, "in the way of their salvation, by reason of their natural stupidity." Nevertheless, on one occasion he baptized a sick child, naming it ANTOINETTE, in honor of St. Anthony of Padua. It seemed to revive after the rite, but soon relapsed and presently died, "which," he writes, "gave me great joy and satisfaction." In this he was like the Jesuits, who could find nothing but consolation in the death of a newly-baptized infant, since it was thus assured of a paradise which, had it lived, it would probably have forfeited by sharing in the superstitions of its parents.

AUTUMN DAYS.

BY MARIAN DOUGLAS.

From Our Young Folks for October—Advance Sheets.

Fire! fire! upon the maple bough
The red flames of the frost!
Fire! fire! by burning woodbine, see,
The cottage roof is crossed!
The hills are hid by smoky haze!
Look! how the roadside sumachs blaze!
And on the withered grass below
The fallen leaves like bonfires glow!

Come, let us hasten to the woods
Before the sight is lost;
For few and brief the days when burn
The red fires of the frost;
When loud and rude the north wind blows,
The ruddy splendor quickly goes;
But now, hurrah! these days are here,
The best and loveliest of the year!

PARLOR SINGING.

From the Atlantic Monthly for October, Advance Sheets.

* * * I will confess that before my acquaintance with Miss —— most of my favorite songs were of a class that she disliked, and her favorites were songs in which I had not previously detected any merit. I had a particular fancy for the old Spanish ballads which she despised, and many of the German airs, which she admired above all others, seemed to me to contain no meaning. I could not avoid the conclusion, therefore, until I discovered the reasons for correcting my judgment, that she was deficient in taste. After I had become familiar with her favorite music and her manner of performing it, I was convinced that my philosophy had failed to discover what was perfectly clear to her genius.

According to the principles on which her taste was founded, our popular ballads may be arranged under the following heads:

First—All those tunes which, according to the ancient division of music, would be included in the enharmonic scale, as distinguished from those in the diatonic scale, which is our major mode. These songs are in the minor mode. They are mostly plaintive and melodious, but, like some of the old Scottish melodies, soon pall upon a sensitive ear.

Second—Songs with a very measured cadence—singsong airs in which the rhythm or swing of the movement is not sufficiently varied to conceal its uniformity. This sort of music may have considerable sweetness; it is easily performed, and cannot be much improved by a superior style of execution. The popular ballad of "Long Ago" is a good example of this class.

Third—Songs by ordinary composers, which are neither intrinsically melodious nor capable of being rendered so by a superior vocalist. The songs under this head are full of musical platitudes and plagiarisms. The world is flooded with them, and they are often very popular for a season on account of the sensational character, and sometimes the real merit, of the words attached to them.

Fourth—Tunes in which the rythm is not formal or very apparent, and which do not at first, except to a practiced ear, seem to be either musical or expressive, but which are extraordinary in their effects when their character is brought out by a superior performer. Most of the favorite songs of Miss —— were included under this fourth head.

It might be supposed from her extremely fastidious taste, that not many songs would find place among her favorites. But we should bear in mind that it would occupy any man's attention several days to read the titles alone of all the songs that have been published with English words during the present century. This multitude, even if only one in a hundred be worthy of preservation, affords us an opportunity to select a considerable number of good ones. Although the ballads with which Miss —— was familiar were hardly to be counted, there were about a hundred which she acknowledged as her favorites. These I copied into a book for her use, and with her assistance arranged them under twelve different heads, classifying them according to the sentiment conveyed by the words of the song. While, therefore, the music is, in most cases, in accordance with the words, the classification is of a literary rather than a musical character:

1. *Songs of Cheerful Humor:* Containing an animated sentiment or an account of some comic or happy incident; as "The Herdsman's Mountain Home," "The Musical Wife."

2. *Songs of Home:* Conveying a direct appeal to our love of home and to its domestic scenes; as "Home, Sweet Home," "Far Away."

3. *Songs of Pathos:* Founded on some pathetic incident, or awakening sorrowful images in the mind; as "The Captive Knight."

4. *Songs of Domestic Love:* Involving a sentiment allied to that of home, but having particular reference to persons; as "The Bride's Farewell."

5. *Songs of Local Attachment:* Referring to places or scenes remembered with a passionate interest; as "Ingle Side," "The Meeting of the Waters."

6. *Elegiac Songs:* Celebrating our sorrows for the dead; as "Long, Long Weary Day."

7. *Amatory Songs:* Inspired by the sentiment of love, and which may be either plaintive or lively; as "Juanita," "Sweet Afton."

8. *Songs of Memory:* Intended to revive the remembrance of the past—usually plaintive; as "Oft in the Stilly night."

9. *Songs of Fancy:* In which the interest turns on some imaginary incident; as "Araby's Daughter," "The Lake of the Dismal Swamp."

10. *Religious Songs:* Based upon religious feeling, but not including psalmody or songs of praise; as "Flee as a Bird to your Mountain."

11. *Ethical Songs:* Inculcating a moral; as "Love Not." Very many stupid songs fall under this head, and a few very good ones.

12. *Songs of Absence:* Songs of regret on account of the separation of friends or lovers; as "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," "The Carrier Dove."

I could not obtain from Miss —— any commendation of the songs that grew out of the late war. Not one of them would she admit into her collection. The heading of Patriotic Songs, which would have added a thirteenth number to the list, was therefore omitted. Some of the other American songs were among her favorites; but she thought the German popular songs superior to those of any other nation, so far as her acquaintance with them extended. Although entirely self-taught in music, it is remarkable that she preferred the style of the best composers. She was very fond of the opera and of operatic music, though she did not imitate the stage singers in her own style of execution.

In the course of my experience in making selections of music for private use, no fact has struck me so forcibly as the low and inferior character of the popular music of bygone days. No man of taste would be a very devout admirer of the mass of popular songs of the present day; but the meanest of these surpasses the average of those which were popular in England, Scotland and on the Continent of Europe, at any time before the present century. And if we trace to their origin those that possess genuine merit, we shall discover that they were taken from some opera or other. Indeed, the best of the popular music of the present day is plagiarized or taken outright from the same source. It is the opera that must guide the public taste to save it from running into the most ridiculous extravagance; and so far as this rule is reversed—so far as the opera and operatic compositions are adjusted to suit the taste of the millions—in the same ratio does the opera degrade itself and become frivolous or bombastic.

One difficulty in the way of making a good selection of parlor songs is the unavoidable habit of identifying the words with the music. Some very poor tunes have been admired on account of their poetical words, as may be said of many of THOMAS MOORE's songs; and in other instances very ordinary verses have obtained higher credit than they deserved because of the good music that accompanied them. In making a selection, therefore, we are obliged to contend with our literary prejudices, in order to form a correct judgment of the music.

The music of the parlor would be much improved if it were more generally made the subject of refined criticism. But it has been left to the judgment of ignorant publishers to make selections for the family circle, and they have been governed by the vulgar taste for quartettes, quintettes and choruses, so that genuine solo singing has been greatly neglected. Hardly a song has been composed or arranged lately, without that miserable appendage of a chorus, in which a multitude of harsh voices join to spoil the effect of the song, as surely as it is well performed. There are certain songs, especially of a comic sort, in which the chorus is an important part; but after a serious or plaintive ballad it is in most cases absurd and offensive. Many a time, when the chorus has been introduced after a song by an agreeable performer, I have thought what might be the effect if all the beasts of the field were to fill with their roaring each pause the nightingale should make.

Sacred music is liable to similar criticism, and, being less under the guidance of men of finished musical education than the opera, it runs into noise and an excessive amount of harmony, which in the opera is always subordinate to the theme. "Harmony," says ROUSSEAU, "regulates the tones, confirms their propriety, and renders the modulation more distinct; it adds force to the expression and grace to the air. But from melody alone proceeds that invincible power of pathetic accents over the soul. Let there be performed the most judicious selection of chords without the addition of melody, and you would be tired in less than ten minutes; while, on the contrary, a single voice without the assistance of harmony will continue to please for a considerable time. Again, be it ever so simple, if there be anything of true pathos in the composition, it becomes immediately interesting; but, on the contrary, melody without expression will have no effect, and harmony alone will never touch the heart."

In conclusion, I would ask what more interesting accomplishment can a young girl possess than that of performing in an agreeable manner any music for a single voice? The most eloquent talkers must give place to one who has this gift in perfection. The fame that awaits even a charming author is not attended with so much personal admiration. A fine ballad singer who, with a tuneful voice, delivers her tones with the grace and simplicity of genius, if endowed with even moderate personal charms, enjoys a sort of deification. Beauty seems commonplace in the presence of her divinity. Wit cannot divert from her that attention, nor grace and loveliness that worship, which all hearts pay to her.

A NEW VIEW OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—JUSTIN McCARTHY, in the October *Galaxy*, writes: "I do not believe there is anything of the sphinx about LOUIS NAPOLEON. I do not believe in his profound sagacity, or his foresight, or his stupendous self-control. I have grown so heretical that I do not even believe him to be a particularly taciturn man. I am well satisfied that LOUIS NAPOLEON is personally a good-natured, good-tempered, undignified, awkward sort of man, ungainly of gesture, not impressive in speech, a man quite as remarkable for occasional outbursts of unexpected and misplaced confidence as for a silence that often is, if I may use such an expression, purely mechanical and unmeaning. I calmly ask my *confrères* of the Press, is it not a fact that LOUIS NAPOLEON is commonly made the dupe of shallow charlatans, that he has several times received and admitted to confidential counsel and conference, and treated as influential statesmen and accredited ambassadors, utterly obscure American or English busybodies, who could hardly get to speech of the Mayor of a town at home; that he has entered into, signed and sealed engagements with impudent adventurers from divers countries, under the impression that they could render him vast political service; that he has paid down considerable sums of money to subsidize the most obscure and contemptible foreign journals, and never seemed able for a moment to comprehend that in England and the United States no journal that can be bought for any price, however high, is worth buying at any price, however low; that his personal inclinations are much more toward quacks and pretenders than toward men of real genius and influence; that COBDEN was one of the very few great men LOUIS NAPOLEON ever appreciated, while impostors and knaves, and blockheads of all kinds, could readily find access to his confidence? Of course, a man might possibly be a great sovereign although he had these weaknesses; but the LOUIS NAPOLEON of journalism is not endowed with these, or indeed with any other weaknesses. Those who know Paris well, know that there is yet another LOUIS NAPOLEON there, equally I trust a fiction with him of the journals. I speak of the LOUIS NAPOLEON of private gossip, the hero or unnumbered *amours* such as DE GRAMONT or CASANOVA might wonder at. I have heard stories poured into my patient but sceptical ears which ascribed to LOUIS NAPOLEON of to-day, adventures illustrating a happy and brilliant combination of HAROUN AL RASCHID and LAUZUN—the disguises of the Caliph employed for the purposes of *Don Juan*. Now, LOUIS NAPOLEON certainly had, and perhaps even still has, his frailties of this class, but I reject the Lauzun or Don Juan theory quite as resolutely as the sphinx theory.

What we all do really know of LOUIS NAPOLEON is, that having the advantage of a name of surpassing prestige, and at a moment of unexampled chances not created by him, he succeeded in raising himself to the throne made by his uncle; that when there, he held his place firmly, and by maintaining severe order in a country already weary of disturbance and barren revolution, he favored and stimulated the development of the material resources of France; that he entered on several enterprises in foreign politics, not one of which brought about the end for which it was undertaken, and some of which were ludicrous, disastrous failures. * * * I believe the true LOUIS NAPOLEON has a remarkably kind and generous heart; that he is very liberal and charitable; that he has much affection in him, and is very faithful to his old friends and old servants; that people who come near him love him much; that he is free and kindly in speech; that his personal defects are rather that of a warm and rash, than of a cold and stern nature. But I think it is high time that we were done with the melodramatic, dime-romance, darkly-mysterious LOUIS NAPOLEON of the journals. He belongs to the race of WILLIAM TELL, of the Wandering Jew, the Flying Dutchman, the Sphinx, to whom he is so often compared, the mermaid, the sea-serpent, BYRON's Corsair, and Thaddeus of Warsaw."

VICTOR HUGO'S IGNORANCE.—Never did writer display more decidedly than M. VICTOR HUGO the contortions of the Sybil without her inspiration. But it is the ignorance rather than the rhodomontade of the author that strikes us most forcibly in *The Man Who Laughs*. From the opening chapter to the conclusion the book is full of the most absurd and pitiable errors, errors in geography, errors in dates, errors in the law, errors in his descriptions of buildings and his sketches of social life, until we might almost characterize the novel as a Comedy of Errors. For the purposes of the story he asserts the existence of a society—the *Comprachicos*—whose objects were the maiming and disfigurement of children—for which there is no sufficient authority, and creates an officer wholly unknown to English jurisprudence, whom he calls "the Wapentake," which was the name for the division of a county. The most remarkable part of M. VICTOR HUGO's inaccuracy is its insolence, in this—that he gives the most minute and elaborate account of matters concerning which he knows absolutely nothing, with the air of one who has made a special study of them. A very little research would have saved him in many instances. Thus BLACKSTONE would have told him that a "wapentake" was not a person, and could not walk about Southwark armed with an iron staff; and any local history might have insured him against misplacing the date of Sir HUGH MYDDLETON's introduction of water into London by eighty years.

As a work of art, *The Man who Laughs* is open to very damaging criticism. It would be exceedingly difficult to discover how the author could ever have been made acquainted with the incidents on board the *Ork*, in the Channel, seeing that it went down with every soul on board, leaving no record whatever of the manner of its destruction. But the chief fault of the work, in a dramatic point of view, is, that it labors through twenty odd years of preparation, in which at last the High Court of Parliament and all the paraphernalia of Majesty are employed, to introduce a series of events which are enacted in the space of thirty-six hours, making a distressing anti-climax, which becomes ludicrous when we consider that all this is done to enable M. VICTOR HUGO to pronounce, through the mouth of Gwynplaine, on the floor of the House of Lords, the incoherent and rhapsodical speech which he would like to deliver from the tribune of the Corps Legislatif.—*Hours at Home for October.*

VOICES OF THE PEOPLE.

The Common Courtesies of Social Life—Shall the Truth be Spoken on All Occasions?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a woman, and hate argument! Therefore, I will refer to you a point at issue between myself and a much wiser friend. The case is this: Strangers visit the City, and naturally expect to be entertained by acquaintances, who, in times past, have enjoyed the hospitalities of their distant homes. Now, to the intense mortification of the City friends, lack of means on their part prevent such agreeable reciprocity. The question is whether it is better to acknowledge the invisible poverty of wardrobe and larder, or to be silent and suffer under a false construction of the good motives and kindly feelings which really exist under an appearance of neglectful indifference?

My friend maintains that a gentlewoman, for instance, lowers her self-respect, and casts tacit reproach upon her natural protectors by avowal of pecuniary disability for the common courtesies of social life. I, on the contrary, think a frank statement of the truth would be most satisfactory to all parties. Will you please dispose of the matter in one of your terse, laconic paragraphs?

The world does not know that the well-born unfortunates, beleaguered in their own castles by the "wolf at the door," are far more deserving of pity than the common "outside poor," who demand and receive the charity of the public. Respectfully, D.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Sept. 10, 1869.

REPLY.

We agree with our correspondent that ingratitude is a greater crime than poverty, and to withhold such civilities as we can offer to strangers who have placed us under obligations is inexcusable. There is no person so poor that she cannot in some way show gratitude and hospitality when so disposed. There are a thousand ways of paying welcome attentions to strangers that are inexpensive, but which are worth to them more than costly entertainments. We can procure for them desirable information, take them to visit such interesting institutions or places as might otherwise escape their attention; introduce them to friends whose acquaintance they would value, and who might be disposed, and, perhaps, better able to afford than ourselves to entertain them expensively; we may place some portions of our time at their disposal occasionally for visits or for shopping; we may conduct them to such of the private galleries, if they are interested in art, or to such of the studios of our artists as are best worth visiting. Such attentions are gratefully appreciated by travelers, but, unhappily, too much neglected by our country people, who usually prefer to concentrate all their hospitality into a grand entertainment, which can be covered with a check of a few hundred dollars and the loss of an evening, and then fancy their obligations handsomely acquitted. Of course there are debts of hospitality that may be discharged in this way, but we consider the parties who incur them very improvident.

Well-bred people never expect others to live beyond their means, nor to entertain upon a scale disproportioned to their usual style of living. If no attempt is made to mislead them, they will soon see for themselves without any explanations, whether they are receiving the degree and kind of consideration they were entitled to expect. To apologize for the lack of means to entertain more expensively, unless some sudden reverse of fortune has occurred which provokes an explanation, is the perfection of snobbishness; it is making mere money expenditure the measure of hospitality, and is as insulting to the guest as degrading to the host. There is only one thing worse than this, and that is attempting to appear more wealthy than you are and prostituting the sacred rites of hospitality to the gratification of one's vanity. That is a fraud as well as a vulgarity.

There is a class of persons who go abroad for the double purpose of economizing and of improving their social position, both good motives enough. Some of them circulate in society where they are unknown as people of wealth and rank at home, and invite attentions corresponding with such pretensions. Such people would not profit by the counsel we would offer them, and, besides, we do not understand any such cases to be covered by the inquiry of our correspondent.

The Miners and their Employers—Some Wise Suggestions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The terrible accident at Avondale has revived and intensified the public interest in the recent coal miners' strike, which, indirectly, at least, was the cause of the lamentable occurrence. This strike, apart from its influences upon our domestic economy and manufacturing interests, is extremely interesting. It forms, indeed, for reasons about to be given, the most important event in the great struggle between capital and labor which is now in progress throughout the civilized world, and which threatens to convulse society to its utmost depths.

The production of coal last year, being based upon the enormous demand of previous years, outran the requirements of trade. Competition among producers resulted, as usual, in a decline in price, until last Fall coal sold almost, if not quite, as low in currency as at any time within the last fifteen years in gold. All classes were generally losers. Wages fell and trade throughout the mining regions was poor. But occasional strikes somewhat reduced the supply, and at the end of the year there was no great surplus on hand, the price late in the Fall and Winter advancing materially.

This year's production, stimulated by the improved prices, started at about the same rate as last year, and very early in the season outran the demand considerably, so much so that a surplus of at least 1,000,000 tons was inevitable. Fearing, any foreseeing, a repetition of last year's losses and strikes, the leading mine-owners met in New-York early in March last to discuss a proposition that all companies should reduce their monthly production *pro rata*, in order not to exceed the demand and be compelled to stop their works. The proposition was eminently reasonable and fair. An excess of production over market wants is not in the end beneficial to any one, as this case itself emphatically proves. An agreement to reduce the excess by common consent in proportion to last year's production was, therefore, wise. The agreement was accepted by all mine-owners save one—the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, which being entirely short of supplies, claimed the privilege of mining 75,000 tons in excess of its *pro rata* share. This claim was disallowed, the agreement failed entirely, the meeting broke up, and the mine-owners returned to their homes to continue the suicidal policy of competition which had resulted so disastrously the previous year.

It was at this juncture that the Miners' Union first appeared upon the field. On the return home of some of the Luzerne County mine-owners, they were waited on by the leaders of the Union, who made the following statement:

"We, the laborers in the coal mines, are perfectly well aware of what you have been seeking to accomplish in New-York. We understand perfectly, that unless you can sell your coal at a certain price, you must either still further reduce our wages, or else stop entirely. The present rate of production cannot continue without ruin to all. If you mine-owners cannot agree upon the reduction necessary to bring the production within the limits of demand, we miners can. The present production exceeds the wants of the country by about one-twelfth. If you agree with us, we will suspend work for thirty days. At this season of the year, many of us can find employment in the fields, in our gardens, on the railroads, and after thirty days we will resume work, you will be able to pay us remunerative wages, there will be no need of stoppages in the Fall, and production will be gradually reduced within the limits of consumption."

The bargain was struck there and then, and next day the order went forth for a thirty days' suspension throughout the region in which anthracite coal is mined. This was the beginning of the coal miners' strike, and I characterise it as the most important event of the whole labor movement, because it is the first instance on record of laborers suspending work, on a large scale, by agreement with their employers, but at their own suggestion, for the interest of both parties. It is the first instance of direct practical coöperation, of joint action for mutual interests; and it is doubly interesting, because it emanated from the laboring men after their employers had failed, because it involved a sacrifice on the part of the laborers, and resulted in benefit to their employers. It will be seen how this same principle of coöperation underlies the whole of the subsequent movement, and how further and more complete coöperation is likely to result from it in the future.

When the term of thirty days, for which the suspension had been agreed upon, expired, the mine-owners expected the laborers to resume work at about the wages prevailing prior to the suspension. They were, however, met by the miners with a statement somewhat as follows:

"The thirty-day suspension has resulted to us miners in the loss of a month's wages. It has resulted to you mine-owners in an enormous profit, for you have sold your stock on hand at prices ranging seventy-five per cent. above those prevailing at the time of suspension. You have thus benefited enormously by our loss, and have proved to us very conclusively that our action has a material influence over the market price of our joint product. We say nothing of the past, but if you wish us in future to coöperate with you, let us share in the benefits growing out of our sacrifices. Fix the price at which you can sell coal if you pay us a given rate of wages, and agree to divide with us a certain percentage of all you get above that price."

It is easy to see objections to this proposal. In the first place, those mine-owners who had not voluntarily consented to the original suspension because they had little or no stock on hand, had not, of course, derived any benefit from the miners' sacrifices, and felt themselves free from all obligation. In the second place, the proposed agreement gave the laborer a share in the profits, but left all the risks of loss to the mine-owner, which was manifestly unjust. In the third place, it was utterly unbearable for the proud-spirited managers of a couple of over-grown corporations, to be dictated to by a lot of ignorant laboring men, led on by a set of idle, mischievous demagogues. The first objection may be entitled to our sympathy. The second is merely evidence of the extreme difficulty of making an arrangement that shall be absolutely perfect or absolutely just. But the third objection is totally untenable. The time has gone by when corporations, however great, can disregard any reasonable demand of the laborers they may employ. The tone adopted by these great companies proves their ignorance of the spirit of the times, and must, if persisted in, soon lead to a renewal of strife and to the complete stoppage of the present gradual progress toward improved relations between mine-owners and their laborers.

The "basis," as the proposed agreement is called, was promptly accepted by many of the leading mine-owners in Luzerne County, who have ever since been working night and day to supply the markets, and who have in consequence profited exceedingly. The large corporations who rejected the basis have been entirely idle until a few days back, when they resumed work at fixed rates of wages which are considerably higher than those paid under the "basis." It was in one of the mines, in which work had thus just been resumed, that the fire broke out which led to the deplorable loss of life long to be remembered as the "Avondale Horror." J. B. H.

BROAD-STREET, Thursday, Sept. 9, 1869.

The International Land and Labor Agency—Letter from Elihu Burritt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg to thank you most cordially for the generous expression of your confidence in our "International Land and Labor Agency," in publishing our circulars entire, and in the favorable notice you gave to our work of practical philanthropy. Other leading New-York journals have generously given place to our programme, for which we are greatly encouraged, and desire to thank them through you for what we regard their favorable consideration. I beg to append two or three statements in explanation on the points you noticed in your editorial observations. 1. If my life be spared, I fully intend to give my personal superintendence to the working of the Agency, as I am alone responsible for its origin in every detail. 2. It is merely a self-supporting work of practical goodwill to thousands emigrating to America, the small charges designed only to cover the inevitable expenses of conducting its operations. 3. The intending purchasers of a farm in Virginia, Wisconsin or California, on declining the property when he comes to see it, will be furnished by the Agency with a list of all the other farms in the State; so, in giving up half of one per cent., which on an average will not amount to more than $3, he will receive his money's worth in valuable information. An experienced agent will act as our New-York associate, to receive, direct and protect on their arrival the young English women we may send to America as servants, &c.; and they will write or telegraph to him if they are ill-treated in the families to which they go.

Hoping these statements may remove the difficulties you suggested in your editorial remarks, I am yours truly, ELIHU BURRITT.

INTERNATIONAL LAND AND LABOR AGENCY, Town Hall Chambers, Birmingham, Sept. 4, 1869.

Merchandise Brokerage—The Loose Manner in Which the Business is Conducted.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I invite the attention of merchants to the extremely loose and fraudulent manner in which the business of merchandise brokerage is now conducted in the City of New-York.

The function of a broker is such a necessary one in affecting exchanges between buyer and seller, that commerce cannot afford to dispense with him; and his relation to the party for whom he undertakes to act is so essentially and wholly fiduciary, that commerce cannot afford to dispense with honor and honesty in his character. I take these two propositions for granted.

Now, this honor and honesty which I take for granted that a broker ought to possess, absolutely require him to act solely in the interest of the person who employs him; to state in every transaction the name of the person, with whom, through himself, his principal is dealing; and, to state the true prices at which the goods which form the subject of the transaction are bought and sold. In consideration of his thus acting, and thus stating, his principal pays him a certain percentage on the money amount of the transaction.

I now come to the fact that a large and increasing number of merchandise brokers in New-York are operators upon their own account, and conduct their operations on a different plan from that which is implied in their function, and in a fraudulent manner.

When they are employed to purchase, they purchase their own goods; when employed to sell, they become the buyers themselves; either operation implies a fraudulent advantage taken of the principal, who, besides the loss incurred by buying dear, or selling cheap, pays his fraudulent agent a percentage for defrauding him.

A long mercantile experience in New-York has not only satisfied me of the existence of the fact which I thus state as being so prevalent, but, I am satisfied, also, that the dishonesty I complain of is on the increase; fifteen years ago 'sale notes' between buyer and seller signed by the broker, and issued to each party in duplicate were the rule; now they are the exception. In some branches of business they still obtain to some extent, but in others, among which I name chemicals and foreign produce, brokers evade issuing them as far as possible. I know of several storehouses where brokers have large quantities of their own goods stored; what security has a buyer who employs one of these brokers that the broker will not sell him his (the broker's) own goods at the highest price, and charge him a percentage besides? What security has a seller that the broker he employs will not introduce some of his own goods into the sale at a high price, by making a low price on his principal's goods? If the broker's goods are worth ten cents a pound and his principal's goods ten cents a pound, the broker may sell his own at eleven cents and his principal's at nine cents; it is all one to the buyer.

Merchants have the remedy for this evil in their own hands, and if they continue to offer premiums on dishonesty it is their own fault. They have only to insist on sale-notes in every transaction where they employ, or are waited on by brokers; this will drive the rogues out of the brokerage business, or will cause them to be content with smaller earnings. Honest brokers will have a chance to thrive, and injustice will be done to nobody.

Who Shall Keep the Keepers?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of the 14th inst., demanding an investigation into the management of lunatic asylums seems to me a timely one. What such an investigation would show in regard to our City asylums I cannot say, but I believe it would prove of most of the State asylums, that they are substantially without any management at all. The Boards of Managers by which some of them are ostensibly governed, are made up nearly in this wise: First, one or two able lawyers, whose part of the management is to defend the Medical Superintendent, professionally, against all comers. Then, a like small number of eminent public men, whose names though a passive, are a no less effective defence. Finally, the majority of the Board, consisting of decayed politicians and retired tradesmen of the town in which the asylum is located. Being more or less directly selected by the Superintendent, these will be either his personal friends, or others who are not likely to interfere with his operations. But although mostly dummies, a dextrous wire-puller or a veteran lobbyist will usually find a place among them.

In the Northern and Eastern States, I believe that both political parties are always represented in these boards, and the members are practically appointed for life. This generally has the good effect of taking the asylums out of the sphere of partisan politics, but it also makes them almost absolutely secure against investigation. The Superintendent having the ear of both political parties, any such unpleasantness is easily prevented. In the Western States, the asylums are reckoned the proper spoils of party. The result is that investigations are common enough, but they are so marked by interest and prejudice as to quite neutralize their good effects.

The old question is, in fact, a difficult one to answer: *Quis custodiet ipsos custodes?* All agree that it will not do to let the keepers of these tens of thousands of helpless lunatics continue entirely without keepers themselves any longer. They ought to have at least some fear of investigation constantly before their eyes. Certainly it ought not to come in the form of a Legislative Committee, full of the lust of power and plunder, at every change in party politics. But to this desperate remedy for the evils of our public charity system we are surely drifting. Was it not to forestall such a necessity that a State Board of Commissioners of Public Charities was created by our Legislature two years ago? I understand that the eight members of this Board were actually appointed by Governor FENTON. Who are they, and what have they done? Do they realize that a thorough inquiry into the affairs of our asylums is absolutely necessary to renew public confidence in them? ALIENIST.

Barclay-Street Obstructions.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I thank you in the name of thousands of passengers whose daily misery it is to fight through the Barclay-street obstructions of the sidewalks. Only, you very much understated the case. Here is what I heard two gentlemen, residents of Hoboken, say the other morning, as they were behind me, who, with them, was trying to force a passage up the street:

No. 1.—"This is very shameful. No city in the world but New-York would tolerate it. The other day I remonstrated with one of the store-owners in front of whose place it was almost impossible to squeeze past. He only insulted me in the grossest manner."

No. 2.—"Of course, they don't care. It is pretty well understood that they pay for the privilege of breaking the law."

Now, this is or is not true. If the obstructions are illegal, those who create them can be arrested under chapter 24, section 34 Corporation Ordinances, and fined $5 for each offence. No arrests are ever made. Is there any person paid by street obstructors? If yes, who is paid? Is it the Captain of the precinct, or the patrolman, or some City Hall official, or who? These questions are often asked in private; allow them to be stated publicly. VOX POPULI.

The Fenian Funds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It appears the "men in the gap" are scrabbling for the possession of this treasure, and I am pleased to learn that a respectable number of the brotherhood, more equitably inclined than their fellows, are in favor of devoting a share of the fund to the discharge of confidential claims which should have been liquidated long ago.

Among such claims is one of peculiar hardship, for money due to MICHAEL J. COLLINS, Esq., a patriotic lawyer of Cork, who, through love and admiration of our free institutions, nobly stood "in the gap," to the amount of some fifty pounds sterling, besides the value of his professional services, for our American Fenians, when cast into prison in Ireland; and yet, to the utter shame of those who have controlled the organization, this sacred obligation has been ignored for a period of two years. The startling fact has been asserted, however, and with truth, by all accounts, in extenuation, that the very claim to which I refer has been made the pretext for collecting large sums of money from the brethren and others in New-York, Pennsylvania and other States, sufficient to pay the debt ten times over. As there is now on hand a fund raised for Fenian purposes, should not Mr. COLLINS, in justice, be compensated therefrom? FAIR DEALING.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

The Hell Gate Job—Who Got the Appropriation from Congress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication in relation to Mr. MAILLEFERT concludes thus: "And to his personal exertion is due the present appropriation by Congress for removing the obstructions to navigation on East River."

Allow me to say this is a mistake. I claim that the appropriations were made by my persistent applications to the members of Congress, and refer to Governor MORGAN, then in the Senate, and J. D. ELIOT, member of Congress, these gentlemen being on the Committees of Commerce of the two bodies of Congress where such appropriations originate, for the truth of my statement. GEO. W. BLUNT.

Letter from Dr. Usher Parsons, one of Perry's Men.

The following letter was referred to by Colonel TODD, in his address at the celebration of PERRY's victory at Put-in-Bay on the 10th inst:

PROVIDENCE, April 24, 1869.

General C. S. Todd:

MY DEAR SIR: Your very kind favor of the 15th inst. I received and perused with heartfelt pleasure. It recalls to mind scenes that transpired more than half a century ago, in which we were required to play an important part. Very few of our associates are among the living to tell the story of our services. Captain STEPHEN CHAMPLIN, commander of the *Scorpion*, who fired the first and last gun in the battle of Lake Erie, though now a cripple from a wound received in 1814, the last surviving commander of PERRY's squadron, still lives, and still resides in Buffalo. A kind Providence has lengthened out my days until I am the last survivor of the crew of the flagship, and the last surviving commissioned officer of the whole fleet.

There are, however, two or three who were midshipmen on board, and one of them, MONTGOMERY, lately commanded the Pacific Squadron, and another named PAGE joined the rebels. TOM BROWNELL was an acting sailing master, and these are about all that remain of the navy.

There are three or four surviving volunteers from the army still living, among whom is an interesting man named TALIAFERRO, who, a boy in his teens, was a sergeant on board the *Somers*, who studied medicine, and is now among the most eminent physicians in Cincinnati. I correspond with him, and visit CHAMPLIN annually. I am now in my eightieth year. I have one son only, whose mother deceased thirty years ago. He takes my place as physician.

I thank you for the sketches you sent me of battles, and I send you in return a historical lecture I gave on the battle of Lake Erie some years since.

I was not aware that you were connected with the family of the late Governor SHELBY, for whom I have ever felt a most profound respect, for his patriotism displayed in the war of 1812. Please to present my respects to your lady, the daughter of the Governor.

Should you ever come to Rhode Island, please to let me have the pleasure of taking your hand, and let me hear from you again by letter.

With great respect and esteem I subscribe myself.

Your faithful old friend,
USHER PARSONS.

A MORMON ROMANCE.

A Daughter of Brigham Young Attempts to Elope—She is Cruelly Torn from Her Lover and Restored to Her Parents.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Saturday, Sept. 4, 1869.

Great efforts have been made to keep what I am going to tell secret. I heard it pretty direct at the time, but doubted it. Since, however, I have received information sufficient to convince me that it is substantially true. It seems that the Mormon girls, who have not yet "got religion," are very much opposed to polygamy. They had rather spend an hour in the company of a congenial sinner than a year in that of a saint, especially if the former is young, holds his head high, and is withal good-looking. There are occasionally such among the Gentiles, never among the Mormons. The girls call the young saints "cayuses;" the Gentiles call them "Yahoos." The poor, dear things are very artless, and unless you have a delicate a respect for their helplessness as to withdraw your eyes, you cannot help seeing through and through them the same as you do through a window. Well, they manage to inveigle the Gentiles into an acquaintance through their brothers, through mutual friends, who are about 'alf-and-'alf, by telegraphing on the street, flirting at the Tabernacle or the theatre—with the eyes only, mind you, and that very slyly. BRIGHAM once spoke to one, in such a tone as to make her faint away, for looking from the Mormon pit of the theatre up to the Gentile dress-circle, where, I suppose, her lover sat.

Suffice it that a likely young fellow, whom for variety I will call John Smith, became thus acquainted with NABBY, one of BRIGHAM's daughters, and, in course of time, their intercourse ripened into true love. An elopement was planned, relays of horses stationed along the road hence to Uintah, and about two weeks ago, in the latter hours of night, the streets rather deserted, and darkness largely prevailing, the adventurous swain drove slowly west with his buggy along South Temple-street, past the royal grounds, which were early closed that night for some reason, past Temple Block and still further westward. Four or five policemen issued from the vicinity of the Tithing Office, and followed the buggy. Anon a slight scuffle and a smothered scream were heard, and a moment or two after the royal carriage, with blinds drawn, dashed by on the gallop and whirled through the Eagle Gate. John Smith drove his buggy back to the stable, hung round the town for a day or two, and then went to San Francisco. A policeman, with "a head on him," was seen occasionally, NABBY was locked up in the King's castle and that is all.

It appears that NABBY was to meet John Smith three squares west of her father's corral, and, getting into the buggy, they were to fly on the wings of love to a land of liberty. Both had evidently been watched, and just as the girl was entering the buggy the Police appeared, chucked her into BRIGHAM's carriage, which was unaccountably on hand, and having thus effectually clipped the aforesaid wings, either from policy or fear, allowed Smith to go about his business. In former times he would undoubtedly have been killed without ceremony; but it would hardly do now, and, besides, John Smith happened to be connected with people who could and would have made some trouble had he been assassinated.

The girls have a secret society for helping each other away, saving up their money, &c.—the little traitors, God bless them! BRIGHAM knows all about it, and laughs at them, telling them that when they get religion they will be ashamed of such foolishness. It makes an honest man's heart ache to see and know of such things, and be powerless in the premises. The idea of girls, in the first blush and blossom of womanhood—the sweetest, most charming creatures on earth, frail as a flower, transparent as a trout brook—having a *secret society*! Why, such a man as BRIGHAM can read their every thought. And that they should be driven to attempt it in self-defence is pitiful. With a woman, as we all know, one thing is everything—her purity; without that she had better never have been. Now, though they may themselves be as pure the twentieth wife as the first, still the opinion, and custom, and religion, and law of their race, the net result of ages of experience, holds them neither more nor less than concubines, in this plural marriage, to which every Mormon girl must look forward as her doom, through all the days of her maidenhood. Lost, immolated, a human being, with all its capacity for suffering or enjoying, fallen, ruined. We may regard it with a good deal of complacency, since it doesn't touch us or ours, but it is terrible on the Mormon girls—those intelligent enough to know what it is—and are not their efforts to save themselves, humble and vain as they must be, affecting to the last degree! This little episode, which I assure you is true, lets a whole flood of light in on the action of the Saints in so promptly inaugurating the Utah Railroad. It is plain that a railroad running from their chief city, which was not in their control, would be very damaging. There would soon be seven men laying hold of one woman, instead of the other thing.

A UNIQUE AFFAIR.

The Annual Gathering at Salisbury Beach—A Letter from Gen. Robert E. Lee.

The annual gathering at Salisbury Beach, just north of the mouth of the Merrimac River, took place on Thursday. It had its origin far back in the olden time, when the sturdy, industrious people of Salisbury, Mass., met annually on the beach to congratulate each other on the happy results of their labors for the season, and to return to Divine Providence their grateful thanks. The present was the one hundred and thirty-fourth annual gathering. Little by little the circle of hospitality has been widened to admit visitors and spectators from the surrounding towns, and in 1863 all limits were abolished and the "whole wide earth" was invited and welcomed. The number of persons present on Thursday is estimated variously between 15,000 and 30,000. It was not a festival; for there is even now little of mere amusement afforded, and not much mirth is manifested by anybody; it is emphatically a sober, social "gathering" of people habituated to come together spontaneously, not knowing or needing any special reason for coming. It is said that the gathering has never been once omitted. A most convincing proof of the antiquity of the occasion was to be noticed in the number of aged persons present; probably a majority was past the average limit of life.

Mr. D. J. ADAMS, of Newburyport, officiated as President of the day. After a brief congratulatory speech he presented Major BEN. PERLEY POORE, who made a merry and excellent address. Remarks were also made by Captain F. D. BURNHAM, Rev. Mr. CURRIER, of East Salisbury, J. L. COLBY, of the Newburyport *Herald*, and JONATHAN NASON, of Amesbury. Brief notes from the following-named gentlemen were read: General SHERIDAN, Governor CLAFLIN, Governor HOFFMAN, Governor CHAMBERLAIN, Mayor SHURTLEFF, of Boston, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Dr. GEO. B. LORING, and others. Last year General ROBERT E. LEE was invited, and sent a letter expressing his regret that he was unable to attend. This year also he was invited, and sent the following reply:

LEXINGTON, Va., Sept. 3, 1869.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 19th ult., inviting me to attend the Salisbury Beach Festival on the 15th inst. would have received an earlier answer had I been here on its arrival. Having been absent during the greater part of the college vacation, I have just returned to prepare for the resumption of studies, which will take place on the 16th inst. It will therefore not be within my power to attend your celebration, as my presence at Washington College will be necessary at that time. I beg that you will present my thanks to the Committee for their cordial invitation, and express to them my hope that the Festival this year may be attended by even more than the customary number of representatives, and be marked by greater enjoyment than has been experienced by the tens of thousands who have joined in its celebration for more than one hundred years.

With my grateful acknowledgments to you for your kind sentiments,

I am with much respect,

Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE.

ISAAC HALE, Jr.

College Advantages for Women.

Rev. Dr. E. O. HAVEN, in his address upon the occasion of his inauguration as President of the Northwestern University, a Methodist institution of rising importance at Evanston, Ill., gave his views as follows upon the question of admitting women to all the advantages of our American colleges:

"Without entering here upon the discussion of the question which now, perhaps more than any other, is pressing itself upon the attention of the strongest and best minds, as to whether women as men should participate in political government, I cannot doubt that she has an equal claim with man to all the advantages of our universities. Universities cannot be duplicated for the accommodation of the sexes any more than churches. There is no sex in learning more than in religion. It is no more proper for man to determine this question for woman than it would be for woman to determine it for man. Science should be free to all. The world demands the development that shall arise from a free participation in the benefits of knowledge and thought. If there are peculiar difficulties growing out of the time of life usually devoted to study in the university, these difficulties must be met and removed on the free system of self-restraint and the highest Christian civilization, not on the heathen system of exclusion and bondage to prevent vice. Determination and partial wisdom can overcome all obstacles in the way of what is right. I doubt not that before the nineteenth century shall close, all the best universities in Europe and America will educate both men and women."

IN A MAD HOUSE.

A Sane Citizen of Hartford Committed to an Asylum—Decision for the Removal of a Conservator.

From the Hartford Courant, Sept. 17.

Mr. FRANCIS ATWOOD, who was a farmer on New-Britain-avenue, and is worth about $15,000, was some months ago sent to the insane retreat in Middletown, the means employed to get him there being of a singular character, to say the least. His statement of the case is that he had some difficulty with his son concerning business matters, and the latter on one occasion assaulted him, for which improper act Mr. ATWOOD gave him to understand that if anything of the kind was repeated he must leave the house forever. At about this time the property was placed in the hands of a real estate broker for disposal, and a short time after the difficulty alluded to occurred, the son told his father that a gentleman was coming on a given day to examine the place with the view of purchasing it. The gentleman did make his appearance, but was accompanied by a Police officer, Mr. ATWOOD being at the time of their arrival at work about his premises. Allusion was made to the contemplated purchase, but it was stated that the real estate broker, who had the property in charge, had been detained at his office, and it would be necessary to go there in order to see him. Mr. ATWOOD readily consented to this arrangement, and got into the hack which the visitor had with them and started cityward. Upon arriving here and going to the office of the broker, it was represented that the latter had gone to Middletown, and if Mr. ATWOOD was willing, the gentleman and his witness (the policeman) would drive down there, and off they went. Instead of finding the broker, ATWOOD found himself at the doors of the insane retreat, into which he was speedily hurried, and there kept. But efforts were soon made to secure his release, which finally resulted successfully. Dr. SHEW, Superintendent of the hospital, in his annual report last Spring to the Board of Trustees, after referring to the "admission of two patients who were not insane"—one of whom was a boy sent from Waterbury—refers specially to the case of ATWOOD, in the following language: "The other case was of a nervous, irritable, quick, good-tempered man, who, from eccentric habits and peculiar physique, might easily be mistaken for an insane person. After carefully considering the facts of this case, and reporting them to you, he was by your direction discharged, and I learn has since conducted himself in a manner to fully justify your action." Meantime, a conservator had been appointed over ATWOOD, so that he could not control his property in any manner, and he has latterly brought a petition to have him removed. A hearing took place before Judge WHITE in the office of the Court of Probate yesterday, which was attended by a large number of witnesses. Mrs. ATWOOD sides with her son, and testified that she thought him a better manager than the father, though her statement appeared to afford as much satisfaction to the counsel for the petitioner as to the other side. Deacon DAY, of the South Baptist Church, with which Mr. ATWOOD is connected, said that the petitioner was somewhat eccentric, but so far as he knew had never displayed signs of insanity. He was evidently a man of extensive biblical reading, and sometimes was rather prosy in his remarks before public meetings, yet the witness considered his talks, at many times, practical and decidedly interesting. In reply to a question by the counsel for the remonstrants, Mr. DAY said that Dr. CRANE might have suggested to ATWOOD the necessity of talking briefly, when time was valuable, but not by way of insinuating that he was not in his right mind. Witness had dealt some with the man, and in all his tradings he appeared to be as clear-headed as any one, and further, by way of explanation, said that he was no more eccentric, perhaps, than one hundred persons who could be picked out in the community. Judge BARBOUR appeared for the petitioner, and ELISHA JOHNSON for the remonstrants.

A Peculiar Breach of Promise Case in Cleveland—The Parties Sixty Years of Age.

From the Cleveland Herald, Sept. 13.

Many readers of our daily report of the proceedings in the United States Court, during the past week, may have wondered how the case of NANCY SLOAN vs. WILLIAM PENDERGEST, for breach of promise to marry, could have got into a Court supposed to be given exclusively to less sensational matters. But it got there in a perfectly legitimate way, and had just as much right there as any other.

The law permits a non-resident defendant in a suit in a State Court, to have the case transferred to the United States Court. NANCY SLOAN sued WM. PENDERGEST, then a non-resident, in the Trumbull Common Pleas, by attaching a farm alleged to belong to him. He preferred to have the case taken away from local influences, and so transferred it under the provisions of the above-named law.

Mrs. SLOAN, a few months after the death of Mr. PENDERGEST, in Liberty Township, Trumbull County, became his housekeeper, and, as she alleges, under the arrangement that he was to marry her in due time, and that she was to receive $1 25 a week if he should marry her, and if he did not such a sum as should be deemed a fair compensation for services. She kept house for him some fifteen months, and received her $1 25 compensation and no more, and PENDERGEST refused to perform his agreement to marry, but got a relative of his into the house, and after a while sold his farm—so he swears—to a widow he never saw, on promises to pay $12,500 in United States bonds. This payment was made, it is said, a short time after, however, but what is most peculiar is that the old man, in a marvelously short time after the sale, married the widow purchaser. He moved also into a neighboring State, and remained there until after the suit was commenced, when he came back to the old farm. Mrs. SLOAN commenced her suit against him, then a non-resident, by attaching this farm so sold, as PENDERGEST says, to the widow, as really the property of PENDERGEST—in other words, she alleges that the so-called sale was a mere sham, and made for the purpose of preventing her ever collecting any judgment against him.

Both parties are aged, she being near sixty years and poor, and he apparently older and well-to-do. It is one of those suits in which sympathy is naturally evoked for the woman, no matter whether she has a clear legal case or not. The jury could not agree, and were discharged.

General Joe Wheeler as an Amateur Agriculturalist.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner.

Major FRANK FOSTER, of Courtland, Ala., is responsible for the following on General WHEELER, of cavalry fame:

"The greater part of the General's life having been devoted to the theory and practice of war, his knowledge of agricultural pursuits is rather limited and vague. It was not until last Spring that he acquired his first bucolic experiences. At that time the relations between the blacks and whites in the vicinity of Courtland were rather unsettled, and the latter had been suffering considerably from the depredations of their dusky neighbors. One morning, when preparations for the first plowing of the season were in progress, the General rode down to see what his hands were about. In a fence-corner he found a small knot of them, talking in a low, suppressed tone, and with a mysterious air that aroused the suspicions of their employer. As he approached, unobserved, he overheard one of the darkies ask: 'What dat you gwine to do?' Answer—'I'se gwine to run de corn off right away.' Chorus—'So is I.' Putting spurs to his horse, the General dashed at full speed back to the house, armed himself with a shot-gun and brace of revolvers, and returned with equal haste to the field where the conspiracy was being hatched. 'So, you black scoundrels, you're going to run off my corn, are you? (Cocking his double-barreled persuader.) I'll blow to perdition the first rascal of you that enters my crib.' All this with a fiery flash of the eye and grim contraction of the facial muscles that spread consternation dire among his auditors. As to how far the General's wrath might have carried him, had not a prompt and full explanation followed from a neighboring planter, who was standing by at the time, is left by our informant to conjecture. At any rate, after the General had been sufficiently initiated into the mysteries of the field to understand that 'running off' corn applied solely to plowing the squares at the angles of which the grain is planted, he blushed perceptibly, laid aside his armory, and gracefully subsided."

Yale Scientific School—Large Addition of Mechanical Apparatus—Increase of Students.

Professors LYMAN and NEWTON, of Yale College, who went abroad last Spring to purchase scientific works and apparatus for the various departments of this University, have returned to New-Haven. While in Europe Professor LYMAN bought $6,000 worth of physical and mechanical appliances for the Sheffield Scientific School. These consist of models to show the application of forces in the construction of machinery, different kinds of cogwheels, levers, &c. The mechanical apparatus, costing $5,000, was ordered in Zurich and Darmstadt, while the physical portion of it came from Paris, Vienna and Berlin.

Professor NEWTON purchased about $500 worth of books, principally scientific. The addition of this amount of apparatus to the school now makes it one of the best furnished in the country.

The Professors visited the various institutions of learning in England, France, Germany and Italy, and were everywhere cordially received, especially by the distinguished physicists of England.

A considerable portion of the money donated for the purchase of articles has been reserved to be expended in this country. The class at the Scientific School is larger this year than ever, and the course is very complete and thorough.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPT. 19, 1869.

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Notice.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A cable dispatch announces that the Emperor of the French presided at a Council of Ministers yesterday.

It is asserted on the authority of *La Public*, newspaper, that no representative of the French Government will be present at the Ecumenical Council.

The Empress EUGENIE, it is said, will leave for the East on the 2d of October.

A letter on the subject of applying the surplus revenue of the United States to the payment of the public debt, addressed by Mr. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to Mr. DUDLEY, our Consul at Liverpool, has just appeared in a Liverpool paper.

The Master of the British Mint, THOS. GRAHAM, D. C. L., an eminent chemist, died yesterday in London, in the 64th year of his age.

The London *Times*, in an article on the anniversary of the Spanish revolution, paints a gloomy picture of affairs in that country. It can discover no amelioration of the evils charged upon the Bourbons. Distress and confusion are augmented, and public security diminished. Inharmony in the Government renders it helpless, and Spain yields no man capable of ruling.

It is said that the proposition to place Prince THOMAS, Duke of Genoa and nephew of VICTOR EMMANUEL, on the Spanish throne is entertained with growing favor with the people of Spain.

The last scion of the WILLIAM PENN family, THOMAS JOHN PENN, died recently in England.

A riot broke out in Londonderry, Ireland, on Thursday, between laborers on a strike and others willing to work, which was quelled by the military without serious injury to any one.

The BYRON scandal is the subject of an article in the London *Times* of yesterday, in which Mrs. STOWE's conduct in publishing the story is severely criticised. A writer in the Cologne *Gazette* declares that Lord WENTWORTH repeatedly assured him of Lady BYRON's desire that the history of her marriage should die with her.

CUBA.

The Spanish authorities at Matanzas recently detained the distressed schooner *S. G. Dyer*, under the apprehension that she was a filibustering craft, until the intervention of the American Consul obliged them to release her.

The examination of the alleged filibusters captured off New-Bedford terminated yesterday in Boston, in the discharge of the entire party, the evidence being too insufficient to establish a case for violation of the Neutrality laws.

The Spanish Press, according to a dispatch from Madrid, is in an extreme state of agitation over the notes addressed by Minister SICKLES to their Government. They say his appointment was due to his well known desire for the annexation of Cuba. This, in turn, the General denies, insisting that the question of cession has not been broached, mediation being the only subject touched upon. The English journals continue to comment upon this matter, asserting that the warlike spirit of the Spaniard is thoroughly aroused against the United States. The *Saturday Review* endeavors to find an explanation of this sudden frenzy and urgency in sending reinforcements to Cuba, in the absence of adequate provocation in the Sickles "notes," in the desire of dissatisfied parties in Spain to see the army weakened by such depletions, as it is by military force alone the Regency can be maintained.

The name of Las Tunas, Cuba, has been changed by the Captain-General to "Victoria de Las Tunas," in commemoration of "the Spanish victory over the rebels."

The French corvette *D'Estées*, which arrived from Port-au-Prince on the 17th, had yellow fever on board during the three months of her stay at that port. Eight of the crew have been admitted to hospital since her arrival here, and one has died.

GENERAL.

Advices from Mexico to the 12th inst., contain the gratifying intelligence that the people in all parts of the country are more tranquil than they have been in many years past. A new Cabinet, with Señor IGLESIAS as Judge of the Supreme Court, and most of the old members retained, had been announced as in contemplation. A quorum of the members of Congress had arrived at the capital, and the opening of the sessions was expected at an early day. Three military conspirators have been sentenced to be shot, and six sergeants to imprisonment for ten years. The City of Mexico and Puebla Railroad will soon be in running order.

A case of murder and two of lynching occurred last week in Portage City, Wis. On Thursday one SPAIN shot a young man named BRITT, killing him instantly. A mob immediately seized SPAIN and hanged him to a tree. The same evening a party of men wearing masks took PATRICK WILDICK from the Portage City Jail, where he was confined for highway robbery, and summarily dispatched him by hanging.

Two cars filled with merchandise were burned yesterday on the Corning and Rochester Division of the Erie Railroad, at Hamilton Station, and the track obstructed for several hours.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has refused to grant a writ of error in the case of Dr. SCHOEPPE, convicted of the murder of Miss STEINECKE.

The body of Miss GILES, daughter of Rev. HENRY GILES, who was drowned at Bucksport, Me., last Summer, was found in the Penobscot River, near Verona, a few days ago.

Additional details of the recent storm in the northern part of Minnesota show that the destruction was greater than the first reports made it. Besides sweeping away booms inclosing about 1,000,000 feet of logs, the iron apron to the dam at St. Anthony's Falls was carried away, with five derricks, and other dams and trout brooks near that city, involving a loss of $55,000. Hay stacked on meadows on the Minnesota were floated off; a land slide on the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad detained the trains a day or two, and a new Catholic Church at Belle Plaine was blown down and wrecked, causing a loss of about $25,000.

A number of mules and horses were burned yesterday morning, with the stables of the Missouri-street Railroad, in St. Louis.

Rev. BENJAMIN DORR, D. D., Rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, died yesterday morning at Germantown, at the age of 78.

Elections for delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 22d inst., are progressing rapidly.

On Friday afternoon Mr. WILLIAM S. CHURCH, a Cadet at West Point, died at the residence of his father, Dr. S. P. CHURCH, in Newburg, N. Y. He had completed his second year, stood second in his class, and was universally beloved and respected.

The passengers by the train from Charleston, S. C., on the South Carolina Railroad, narrowly escaped destruction by a process as terrible as that which shocked the community in the latest Erie Railroad horror. The train was thrown from the track by a fallen tree; the locomotive exploded, setting fire to the cars and the trestlework of the road, and killing the engineer and fireman. The passengers escaped without injury.

The manager of the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal, P. P. HARRIS, it is said, has absconded, taking with him $150,000 of the bank funds. A broker named SANDERSON left with him.

A gentleman recently from Martha's Vineyard informs the Boston *Daily Advertiser* that a strange steamer, lying two miles off shore, had been visited by Gayhead Indians, who say she is a Cuban privateer, plated with four-inch iron, and carrying eighteen steel guns and about three hundred men between decks.

Ex-President FILLMORE is to be a delegate to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Louisville, and has been named to organize the Convention.

An unknown young man jumped over the bank at the Clifton House, on the Canada side of the Niagara Falls, and was instantly killed.

A fight occurred near Snake Hill Reservation recently between 100 Indians and a portion of Colonel BRISBIN's command, and two Indians were killed and several wounded. Three settlers were recently killed in this region.

A proposition is said to have been made to the Iroquois Indians by the Canadian Government to remove from the Two Mountain Reservation, Canada, to hunting grounds on the banks of the Ottawa.

An Ottawa, Canada, dispatch says that the law officers of the British Government have decided the "pecuniary consideration" to Nova Scotia on entering the Confederation is constitutional.

The Kentucky State Fair closed yesterday, after five days of successful exhibition, during which the receipts were $45,000.

TOWNSEND M. VAIL, one of the most prominent and respected citizens of Troy, died at his residence, No. 46 Second-street, Troy, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, of neuralgia of the heart.

LOCAL.

The ball game yesterday between the Eckfords and Mutuals, for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers, resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 18 to 8. The unpromising state of the weather kept back many from the grounds and the proceeds were small, amounting to less than $250.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mariposa* we are in receipt of our Havana correspondence to Sep. 12. The Purser of the *Mariposa* has our thanks for courtesies.

Democratic primaries were held in this City last night, when delegates were elected from the several wards to the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday next.

Yesterday was the last day of the Fall trotting meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Ground. The last match, for a purse of $2,000, for all horses, mile heats, best three in five, was won by *Lady Thorne*.

LOUIS WOEBEL, a German hatter, committed suicide at 8 o'clock last evening by shooting himself through the head with a pistol at No. 308 Broadway. No cause is assigned for the act.

The paper stainers consummated their strike last evening. One hundred men, employed in twelve establishments, will be "out" to-morrow.

What China Thinks of Foreigners.

One of the grounds on which Mr. BURLINGAME's treaty has failed to find favor in the eyes of the British Government and Mr. J. ROSS BROWNE, is that the Chinese are reluctant to allow us to "civilize" and "improve" them by introducing river steamers and railroads. In another column of this morning's TIMES will be found a reason for this Chinese reluctance, in a remarkable diplomatic document, which comes very opportunely before the American public. It is the secret memorial of TSANG-KWOHFAN, highest in rank among the provincial Governor-Generals of the Chinese Empire, and one of its ablest and most influential statesmen.

When China was about to discuss the treaty revisions and the foreign demand for new commercial facilities, the Government began by collecting the best opinions of the ablest men in the Empire on the subject. In this way Governor TSANG was called upon to express his views; and, by what may perhaps be called a "deliberate accident," his "reverent inclosure," upon which he "humbly begged the sacred glance," has now fallen under the sacrilegious eyes of Yankees.

To us, of course, there is a great deal that is amusing in TSANG's secret diplomacy, but there is also much that is candid, dignified and high-spirited. "The most important things to be regarded are *good faith* and what is *right*, and perhaps even above these should be placed *decision*." It is easy to see, also, why TSANG, who has always been of the "anti-foreign" party, should now distrust the proposed "internal improvements" by railroads and steamers. His argument is that these new-fangled devices will take bread out of the mouths of the natives. With railroads and telegraphs, the livelihood of cartmen, muleteers, innkeepers and porters will be taken away; with steamers, that of sailors and supercargoes; with foreign warehouses and trading-posts, that of Chinese merchants and shopkeepers. Besides, there would be a vast ruin of material—of boats, carts, mules, camels and inns. And while we in this country see these things in a different light, we can at least appreciate the fears of China, which swarms with a population struggling for a chance to work, and where the destruction of great occupations by labor-saving machines and foreign devices, would convulse the body politic. Between Pekin and Tien-tsin, for instance, a distance of but eighty miles, there are (according to our Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS,) probably 5,000 carts engaged in carrying passengers and produce. There is a similar crowding in other occupations of the Chinese people, "who, alas!" pathetically exclaims TSANG-KWOHFAN, "are now nearly driven to the wall."

In the present ignorance and poverty of the Chinese rustic populations, the forcible introduction of railroads and steamers will be met by riots and bloodshed. "Let the foreigners know," says old TSANG, who evidently keeps alive, at 70 years and upward, the fire with which he fought the Taiping rebels for twenty years, "that even if they should be able to force the authorities at Pekin to consent, the provincial rulers, like myself and others, would still resist their introduction with all our strength."

There is, as we have said, some conceivable ground for this indisposition of the Chinese to be furnished by foreigners with "all the modern improvements;" and at all events, let not us in America laugh too much at TSANG's ideas, since there is a large and respectable party among us, headed by an influential journal, that takes the pure Chinese view regarding "protection to home industry." The question is, whether, considering that TSANG's ideas of protection are so largely advocated in less crowded foreign lands, we ought to expect him to welcome the hordes of contractors who stand ready to turn upside down a country where any social change brings a terrible derangement?

After all, with his low opinion of foreigners, whom he evidently regards, from what he has seen of them, as "nations of shopkeepers," and cheating shopkeepers at that, TSANG is certainly very magnanimous toward us. He declares, and with some point, that "the inhabitants in Western lands" have for centuries been mainly occupied in "striving to encroach on each other's Kingdoms and the profits of each other's trade." And yet, he says, "our sacred dynasty, in its love of virtue and of kindness to those from afar, has no desire to arrogate to itself the sway over the lands within the boundless oceans, or require that their Ministers should render homage." He thinks even that envoys may be gracefully sent to foreign lands,—envoys like SU-WU and PAN-CHAU, gentlemen who flourished respectively in the years 100 B. C. and A. D. 87.

But it is in advising tolerance of religion that Governor TSANG rises to the sublime heights of Olympic indifference:

"The Roman Catholics began their work by tempting men to join them from mercenary motives; but latterly most foreign missionaries have been poor, and as they could not hold out so many advantages, their doctrines have not been believed. * * * It is plain that all these different religions fluctuate, having their rise and fall; while the doctrines of DUKE-CHAU and of CONFUCIUS suffer no attrition during the lapse of ages, but still suffice to regulate the Government of China, correct the manners of its people, and exalt the dignity and institutions of the land."

On this ground the worthy Governor advises protection to Christianity, because "these doctrines will after all get but few supporters and converts." Looking into the future, he magnanimously declares "should the day come when China gets the ascendant, and foreign nations decay and grow weak, we then should only seek to protect our own black-haired people, and have no wish to get military glory beyond the seas." It is only to be feared that TSANG's idea of Christianity as a religion of the "crooked and deceitful," springs not from prejudice, but from China's bitter experience with conscienceless foreign traders for the last hundred years.

The Roman Catholic Church and our Public Schools.

Among the questions to be dealt with by the forthcoming Ecumenical Council at Rome is the vitally important one of public education. In the "Apostolic letter" of July last the Pope admonished the faithful that "the Christian education of youth" was one of the subjects to be most "accurately weighed and determined." What is meant by "the Christian education of youth" most of our readers will understand. The Roman Catholic theory is that the system of instruction pursued in schools founded and supported by the State is a "Godless and heathen" system, and not to be favored by Catholic parents.

The conflicts growing out of this antagonism of Church and State have already caused acrimonious discussions and much trouble in several of our large American cities, and may in the future become fruitful sources of mischief. The doctrines of the extremists must be abandoned, or the result will be disastrous. All attempts to put these doctrines in force will seriously embarrass the operations of our common schools, and thus peril the best interests of the children of the poor, and at the same time the best interests of the Republic.

The latest manifestation of this antagonism was seen in Cincinnati, where, for some months a sharp and bitter controversy has been carried on between the Catholic party and the School Board of that city. That dispute has at last terminated to the apparent satisfaction of all parties, unless it be a few Germans who object to the settlement made—not so much, we take it, on the score of religious conviction as of dissatisfaction with the methods of instruction authorized by the Board. They would preserve the German character of their schools, and find the system approved by the Board objectionable.

The "plan" of settlement agreed upon by the contending parties, meets, however, with strenuous opposition from Catholic journals elsewhere. The *Freeman's Journal*, for example, has in its issue of last week the following:

"This 'plan,' accepts the utter exclusion of any religious influence or instruction, from these schools! '*No* religious teaching, or reading, &c., * * * shall be permitted in them!' 'EDWARD PURCELL,' approvingly, says: 'The Catholic representatives agree to accept these propositions!' We tell him, no! 'Catholic representatives' have been beguiled and misled by evil-minded men, if they have accepted any such thing. In so far as they have acted thus they are not acting as Catholics. In so far as they are Catholics, they are subject to the Vicar of Christ, and to those who stand with him; and these condemn the exclusion of religion from any part of the education or training of the children of Catholics. This is no matter of opinion. It is a fixed fact of Catholic orthodoxy; and we will be exceedingly happy to find that the Very Rev. EDWARD PURCELL, brother and Vicar-General of Archbishop PURCELL, recognizes it, and disavows his signature to the infamous sentences the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says he has signed. It is not true that 'Catholic representatives agreed to accept these propositions.' If really Catholic, they have been wickedly misdirected, and are excusable only on account of personal ignorance and bad advice. If any professing Catholics in the school direction in Cincinnati obstinately stand by the propositions above, they resist the authoritative voice of the Catholic Church; which is not uttered by Very Rev. EDWARD PURCELL, Vicar-General of Cincinnati, but by the Vicar of Christ, the Successor of St. Peter, to whom has been committed the task, and power, to confirm his brethren."

Does the *Freeman's Journal* represent the sentiment and opinion of the Catholic Church in America? It remains to be seen whether the Ecumenical Council will "determine" in favor of these extreme views, and then, it remains to be seen what the result of the conflict will be. We think that result may be readily foretold. The common schools will not be abolished, nor the character of instruction therein materially changed. The necessity for free non-sectarian schools has long since been demonstrated. The American policy in this respect will be enforced, regardless of the objections of individual churches or denominations. It is to be hoped that in the Vatican council the influence of such men as Archbishop PURCELL will be the controlling influence. His well-known reputation for moderation, liberality and practical statesmanlike views make him a fit representative of the class who are destined to shape the policy of the Church of Rome in America and prove that Catholicity and Republicanism are not necessarily antagonistic powers.

Our Soldiers' Homes.

The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers announce that they are now prepared to receive beneficiaries into either of their branches. We trust that this notice will be widely published, in order that some of these blue-coated veterans, hobbling on crutches, or swinging an empty coat-sleeve, whom we now see grinding organs at the street corners, or peddling papers and candies in the cars, or, still worse, asking charity in public places, may avail themselves of this opportunity.

So far as we can learn, the National Asylum is already very prosperous, and bids fair in time to grow to be an institution of which the country may justly feel proud. Beheralded by no flourish of trumpets, it was quietly founded by those who desired to do something practical to testify the gratitude and tender care of the nation for soldiers disabled in its cause. Congress has been liberal in provisions for its support—and yet without trenching much on the public purse. Its gifts have been mainly of land, of certain surplus quartermasters' stores of food, clothing or building material, and especially of fines and forfeitures imposed by Courts-martial on deserters, which last form the current support of the Asylum.

The great institution has its central Asylum at Dayton, and its branch Asylums at Augusta, Me., and Milwaukee, Wis. All the locations are fine and healthy; and "soldiers are respectfully informed that the Asylums are neither hospitals nor almshouses, but *homes*." Suitable compensation is given for profitable labor at the Asylum. For the rest, it is already generally known, we believe, that the requirements for admission are an honorable discharge from the volunteer service, and disability by sickness contracted or wounds received in the line of duty. We may add that any volunteer soldier in this City or vicinity, disabled in the line of duty, who has heretofore not been an inmate of one of the Asylums, can obtain admission by application to Rev. W. H. THOMAS, of Brooklyn.

The State Fair at Elmira.

The advantages to be derived from agricultural shows are now tolerably well understood, although such exhibitions have scarcely yet attained that degree of usefulness in this country which we are entitled to look for. There was a time when farmers were unwilling to admit that science could teach them anything, or that there was any room for improvement in the old-fashioned systems. They are now more ready to acknowledge that the art of growing crops or raising stock has not reached perfection, and that competition exercises a wholesome influence on agricultural pursuits, as it does on all others. When this truth is fully recognized by the general public, we have no doubt that some more suitable accommodation will be provided for the New-York State Fair than that with which exhibitors and visitors are at present favored.

A few years ago it was common at English agricultural shows to give a prize to the laborer who could prove that he had been sober and well conducted all the year round. He was treated pretty much the same as a prize beast, a bit of blue ribbon, with a trumpery medal attached to it, being put round his neck, as a reward for not getting drunk, or beating his wife. This was one way of making a "bold peasantry" their "country's pride." We have not adopted the custom yet, and are not likely to do so, agricultural laborers being treated here rather as rational creatures than as beings of a low and brutish type. But the substantial good effected by annual exhibitions of farming or dairy produce and stock are becoming greater and greater every year. We learn from our correspondent and other sources that the show of horses at Elmira this year was excellent, that the improvements in the breed of cattle were manifest, and that cheese and butter of first-rate quality were brought to the Fair, to stimulate farmers' wives and daughters to fresh exertions. We need not refer to the great advance which has been made in the manufacture of cheese in this State during the last few years. It now fetches a higher price than ever it did, and the demand for it in foreign markets constantly increases. This is owing in no small degree to the healthy competition excited at agricultural shows.

In the annual address delivered at Elmira by Professor BUCKLAND, the importance to the farmer of a scientific knowledge, was dwelt upon with much earnestness. He did not assert that farmers ought to be men of high scientific acquirements, but only that important discoveries in connection with agriculture should be placed before our youths in common schools. The hint is not without value, and, as every one is aware, Mr. CORNELL has made it almost the basis of education at his new college. But after all that book learning can impart, a practical knowledge of farming can only be gained by experience, and this experience is greatly enlarged by exhibitions like that just held at Elmira. A man may fancy that he is doing very well on his farm until he sees how much more another man is making out of precisely similar land elsewhere. If he has any spirit in him, this incites him to go to work a little harder, if only to keep up his credit in the district, to say nothing of his pocket interests. Local societies are of almost equal value, and although what is called "high scientific farming" is not so much called for in this country as abroad, yet our farmers cannot afford to disregard its teachings. The waste of manure which now goes on in this country could not be continued many years longer without entailing upon us, as a nation, losses of the most serious character. It is because agricultural shows tend to promote sound opinions on these subjects that we are always anxious to witness the success of the State Fair at Elmira, and of all societies which aim at accomplishing similar purposes.

The Return of the Shepherds.

The Summer is over and gone, and the flocks so long scattered by hill and seaside have returned or are returning to their City folds. The pastors, as is their wont, follow their flocks, and are resuming their labors within the walls of the sanctuary. Fashion has decreed the Summer exodus of all saints and sinners—who can afford it—and so it comes to pass each year that for two months at least our principal City churches are closed. Dust and cobwebs gather in the arches of unopened doors and windows, and an air of desolation surrounds the holy places. No one denies the fact that a hard-working City pastor needs the rest and recreation of a Summer vacation. He requires it as much as his people. But at the same time, the worshipers who cannot get away from town are very numerous, and, one would suppose, should be cared for. The reason given for closing the churches in Summer, viz., that the pews would be empty if the churches were open, is not satisfactory. The theatres open in August and are crowded. Will it be said that the player offers a stronger attraction to his public than the preacher? So much the worse then for the preacher.

The well-known line of steamers between England, India and China, in connection with the overland route, has met with another severe loss. The navigation of the Red Sea is attended with the greatest dangers, in consequence of the coral reefs and shifting sandbanks which stud the course large steamers are obliged to make. Fogs are of frequent occurrence, and the Arab pilots kept by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for this particular service, are not always to be relied on. A few years ago the steamer *Alma* was lost in the Red Sea, an event which Mr. TOM TAYLOR took as the foundation of his play, "The Overland Route." Another vessel belonging to the same line was wrecked there recently, and now we hear by cable of a magnificent steamer, the *Carnatic*, coming to the same fate on this dangerous voyage. All the cargo, a great quantity of specie, and fifteen lives were lost with the ship. The bulk of the passengers and crew were saved, or we should have a much more serious calamity to record, for at this season of the year the steamers to India are crowded to their utmost capacity. The dangers of the Red Sea will always prevent a very heavy traffic being carried on that route. M. DE LESSEPS may connect it with the Mediterranean, but he cannot reduce the perils of the passage between Suez and Aden. This is the great obstacle to the pecuniary success of his project.

In Broadway, yesterday afternoon, two ladies were knocked down within a very few yards of each other, by reckless drivers. In one instance a policeman, who was standing by, took no notice whatever of the stage which had caused the accident, and the bystanders picked up the victim, an elderly lady, who had evidently sustained severe injuries. These outrages—accidents they are not—are common incidents of life in the New-York streets. We can boast of as many bad drivers here as in any city in Christendom. Men who never before found themselves behind a horse are set to drive wagons or stages through crowded streets. They flog or kick the horses most cruelly, and care nothing how many persons they injure, knowing well that the chances are no one will call them to account. Women or children are therefore run over every day in our streets, and a Coroner's jury generally comes to the sapient conclusion that they died because, with the injuries they received, it was impossible for them to live. Can the Police do nothing to abate this growing evil? Fast trotting in our principal thoroughfares is bad enough, but reckless driving is worse. The authorities might in this matter confer a great benefit upon the public at very little cost to themselves.

NITRATE STEEL.

An American Improvement—Important Results of Experiments.

Among the most interesting matters presented to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its last meeting, was the report of Mr. WM. FAIRBAIRN respecting the qualities of BESSEMER's and HEATON's steel. BESSEMER's is by the pneumatic process, in which the decarbonization of the purest kinds of pig iron is effected by means of atmospheric air blown up in and among the metal; and HEATON's is the process of applying nitrates in the bottom of a ladle covered with a perforated iron plate; the gases and salts of the nitrates are acted upon by the heat of the metal, and oxygen is evolved with other gases which decarbonize and purify the impurest iron, and from them produce steel of the best quality.

For the past twelve years KNOWLES, BESSEMER, HEATON and others have been searching for the means of using salts that evolve oxygen; and, until within a very short time, HEATON has been the most successful. In Mr. FAIRBAIRN's report, published in *Engineering*, is a tabular statement of the different tests to which both kinds were subjected. The Bessemer steel was manufactured by the Barrow Hematite Company, from the purest hematite ores; while the Heaton steel was made from pig iron containing sulphur, phosphorus and silica, in such quantities as to render it unfit for use in any process of making steel in which nitrates or kindred substances are not used.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN reports the average working strength of six specimens of Bessemer and six of Heaton steel as 3,920 tons of the former to 7,490 tons for the latter. This is about double in favor of HEATON, when subject to transverse stress. And HEATON's, by reason of the lower price of the iron used, is produced much cheaper than BESSEMER's.

By the same mail that brought the foregoing report came also a notice of an American invention in successful application at JOHN BROWN & Co.'s Atlas Steel Works, Sheffield. It is claimed to be a more effective and economical plan than HEATON's for producing steel from impure irons, by means of nitrates. It consists in applying, in an ordinary puddling furnace, a box with an open side, which is filled with nitrates and oxides, or other equivalent substances. The box has a handle for moving about in the furnace, under the bath of molten iron, with its open part against the bottom or sole of the furnace on which the liquid iron rests. The heat of the furnace quickly melts and gasifies the contents of the box, which escape from the bottom around its sides; and the gases purify the iron and oxides from carbon, sulphur, silicia and phosphorus; while the salts of the substances form fluxes which assist to reduce the oxides to the metallic state. There is also a gain of steel by this process from the lining of the furnace, which is generally composed of rich iron ores, of more than ten per cent. in weight, over and above the amount of pig iron charged, while there is a saving of fuel and labor of about one-third. In the Heaton process, twelve per cent. of nitrates are necessary, and the metal has either to be worked again in a puddling or steel-melting furnace before it is fit for use; while by the American invention but one-fourth of the weight of nitrate is used. HEATON's process causes a loss of ten to twelve per cent. of the pig iron in the conversion, against a gain of this amount in the American plan, over and above the weight of pig iron originally charged; making a difference of about twenty per cent. in weight in favor of the American plan, and also about nine per cent. saving of nitrates.

The American plan also permits the use of alloys, which are placed in the box and are incorporated with the metal during the process of decarbonization and purification. By this means it is possible to produce puddled steel of enormous tensile strength, amounting to about three times that of the best Swedes iron. And it has extraordinary welding properties, and can be produced of uniform quality; and, owing to the gain in weight of metal from the oxides, and also to the saving of labor, time and fuel in the operation, it can be made cheaper than puddled iron. All this, it is claimed, more than counterbalances the cost of the nitrates and of the boxes.

This improvement, if its merits are correctly appreciated by its friends, will be of great practical value to this country, where there are but small quantities of ores suitable for steel by the pneumatic process, as it will render the ordinary Pennsylvania and Hudson River anthracite iron available for steel, instead of irons that are now imported, for the most part, either in the manufactured state, or in pig iron to be manufactured at our steel works.

INCIDENTALS.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says it has the best reason for knowing that the construction of Attorney-General HOAR's opinion in the Cabinet is that it presents no obstacle to the election of United States Senators by Virginia.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News* reports that a Northern man, who is extensively engaged in planting on the sea islands, has been struck with the remarkable speed attained by some of the negro boatmen in his employ, and has determined to extend in their behalf to the rowing clubs of the world a challenge to a grand contest.

A New-Haven paper informs us that the Sophomore and Freshmen classes of Yale have resolved to have but one rush this Fall, to determine which class can push the hardest and steal the most hats, and that the trial is to come off at Hamilton Park.

General ROBERT WILLIAMS is the favorite of several papers in Virginia for the United States Senatorship. He is a native of the State.

President ANGELL, of the University of Vermont, is expected to visit Ann Arbor, Mich., this week, and the people there think it is safe to say that he will ultimately accept the Presidency of the Michigan University.

About a year ago a paper was started in Concord, N. H., to advocate the principles and advance the interests of the younger and more liberal portion of the Democratic Party. We see it stated, however, that the senior editor has just retired from the position because his "pecuniary and professional interests seem to render it necessary."

The Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi have issued their call for a State Convention to be held in Jackson, on Wednesday, 29th inst., to nominate a State ticket.

The Springfield *Republican* says that Mr. BOUTWELL, during his stay in Groton, Mass., made careful inquiries into the pecuniary condition of his poorer townsmen, with a view to testing the condition of the majority of the people in the rural districts of the country generally. He is said to have found that they live better than they did before the war, have fewer mortgages, and more money in the savings banks.

Captain E. R. WARD, of Detroit, was stricken with paralysis on Thursday morning. At last accounts he was conscious but not able to converse.

A woman died in Worcester, Mass., last week, who was 38 years old and the mother of nineteen children.

California papers say that Governor HAIGHT, in a speech in Sacramento before the election, told his hearers that the Fifteenth Amendment "could not be ratified by three-fourths or by nine-tenths of the States;" that it would not be binding on any State if that State had refused to ratify it.

Mrs. ABAGAIL C. ROGERS, Principal of the Michigan Female College, died from apoplexy on the 10th inst. She was a native of Avon, N. Y., and was at one time Preceptress of the White Plains Female Seminary, and subsequently at the head of the female department of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary at Lima.

The corner-stone of the new Theological Hall for the Divinity School of Yale College, is to be laid by President WOOLSEY on Wednesday next. Addresses will be made by Senator BUCKINGHAM, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Hon. WM. E. DODGE and others.

The American Social Science Association will fill one of the regular courses of lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, during the coming Winter.

Columbus, Ohio, experienced an interruption to the good feeling at its County Fair by an application of a negro to enter for the two-mile velocipede race. The three white men on the list objected, and after a two hours' wrangle the negro was ruled out.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* expresses the opinion that for the next generation at least "we would be better off without that nursery of aristocratic fuss and feathers, the West Point Academy; and better still, if our entire army were disbanded, and the care of our rusty war material left to corps of pensioners or invalids."

The late ROBERT WATERSTON, of Boston, who left an estate valued at $300,000, bequeathed $10,000 for the distribution of tracts and $26,000 to various benevolent institutions in that city.

Cincinnati is agitated to its centre by the proposition to repeal the regulation requiring the reading of the Bible in the common schools. Six Protestant clergymen fulminated from their pulpits on Sunday against it, and thirty thousand citizens have signed a protest.

The Minnesota Republicans nominated a Swede for Secretary of State. The candidate, HANS MATTSON, was put forward by the Scandinavian Convention, which met a few weeks ago, as their representative man.

The Providence *Journal* says that the registry tax, which is required as a qualification for suffrage in certain cases in Rhode Island, has quite failed in practice, and that nothing but the extreme reluctance of the people of the State to change their fundamental law has prevented its abrogation.

General CANBY has issued an order providing for an election in Petersburg, Va., on the 12th and 13th of October, to see if the Common Council shall be authorized to issue city bonds to the amount of $300,000, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Appomattox River.

Mr. GEORGE GILLASPY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, made a long speech at Newton, in that State, one day last week, and did not once mention the negro. Speaking of himself he said that he was neither a banker nor a bondholder, but only a plow-holder and a pork-packer; that he was a temperance man, and had not tasted lager-beer, whisky or brandy for twenty-seven years, and that he believed it would be right to take the liquor seller to jail instead of the poor miserable drunkard.

The American Institute Fair.

Matters progress slowly at the Fair. Much to the disappointment of those who attend, it is discovered that everything is not yet in operative order. The steam power, which should have been ready one week ago to move the machinery, is only just being brought into requisition; and in all probability this week will have passed before the machinery department will be in condition to afford full satisfaction to the novelty-seeking visitor. The wool manufacturers' department is as yet incomplete, though it will be filled, probably, by Thursday next, and will be one of the most interesting parts of the exhibition.

HAYTI.

Gonaives in Possession of the Insurgents—Capitulation of the Garrison—Chevalier and his Soldiers Taken to Port-au-Prince by a French War Vessel—Critical State of Affairs at the Capital—A New Ministry Formed—Gold at 1,100.

By the arrival at this port of the French corvette *D'Estres*, in eight days from Port-au-Prince, we are in possession of late and important news from that place.

The City of Gonaives, after a siege lasting over twelve months, had at length fallen into the hands of the insurgents. This event was owing to the bombardment of the place by the two rebel steamers *Florida* and *Quaker City*, and to the fact that the Government at Port-au-Prince failed to supply the garrison at Gonaives with provisions during the bombardment, which lasted for nine days. Left entirely without the means of subsistence, General CHEVALIER had no alternative but either to capitulate or to attempt to cut his way through the besieging army which hemmed him on the land side. In this position of affairs the commander of the French war vessel *D'Estres*, then in the harbor of Gonaives, interposed his good offices, and through his mediation it was agreed by the rebels that CHEVALIER should be allowed to vacate the town with the honors of war, six days being granted him for that purpose. CHEVALIER, with his suite, embarked in the *D'Estres*, and the soldiers, with their arms, ammunition, baggage, &c., on schooners, boats and barges; the whole of which, escorted by the French steamer, sailed for Port-au-Prince. Before quitting the town CHEVALIER spiked the heavy guns, burnt what could not be carried away, and destroyed as much of the forts and ramparts as he could. He succeeded in carrying off all his light artillery.

On his arrival at Port-au-Prince, CHEVALIER insisted upon the instant resignation of the Ministry, to whose failure to send him supplies he attributed the fall of Gonaives. This demand caused the greatest excitement at Port-au-Prince, and information of the state of affairs was immediately sent to SALNAVE, then in camp before Aux Cayes. He thereupon forthwith left for the capital, where he appeared on the 7th inst., to the surprise of every one, having traveled overland day and night to be in time for preventing mischief. On reaching Port-au-Prince, the President at once proceeded to remodel the Ministry, placing CHEVALIER at its head as Minister of War, and retaining two of the former Ministers. The Ministry as reconstructed stands as follows: General CHEVALIER, Minister of War; HYPOLITE, General Police; L'AMI DUVAL, Interior; N. ST. ARNAUD, Finance; and D. LABONTE, Foreign Relations.

Preparations were making to go out and attack the rebel steamers which were at St. Marc, but the *Petion* was leaking so badly that the crew of that vessel refused to go on board of her, and the *Salnave's* engines were out of order. The latter vessel was expected to leave Port-au-Prince on the night of the 9th inst. The town of Aquin had been retaken by the insurgents, who had also succeeded in landing troops, ammunition and supplies at Aux Cayes, to the great relief of the besieged at that place. SALNAVE, after he had put things to rights at Port-au-Prince, intended returning to Aux Cayes to press the siege of that rebel stronghold.

The United States Consul at Port-au-Prince reports the place and the shipping in the harbor entirely free from yellow fever. The few cases of yellow fever, he adds, which have recently appeared at Port-au-Prince had been taken there in vessels arriving from other ports in the West Indies. The island is healthy.

The steamer *City of Port-au-Prince*, from New-York, was to leave Port-au-Prince for Aux-a-Veau, in the South, and to return to Port-au-Prince in time to leave that place for New-York on the 14th inst.

Gold had risen to 1,100 Haytian dollars for one dollar gold.

OBITUARY.

Thomas Graham, M. A., D. C. L., F. R. S.

THOMAS GRAHAM, one of the most eminent practical chemists of the day, and the author of several valuable scientific works, died in London yesterday, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Mr. GRAHAM was born in Glasgow on the 21st of December, 1805, and was educated in the schools of his native city. After taking his degree of A. M. at the University of Glasgow in 1826, he spent two years in study at Edinburgh. At the end of this period he returned to Glasgow and established a laboratory, where he gave instruction in practical chemistry, at the same time delivering lectures before the Mechanics' Institute. He afterward held the Andersonian Professorship in the University of Glasgow, and in 1837 was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the University of London. On the retirement of Sir JOHN HERSCHEL in 1855, Mr. GRAHAM received the appointment of Master of the Mint, which position he continued to fill with eminent ability until the time of his death.

As a practical chemist Mr. GRAHAM attained a high position, and his experiments resulted in several important discoveries. He received the Keith prize of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1834, for his discovery of the law of the diffusion of gases, and, in 1862, the Royal Society awarded to him the Copley medal, as a recognition of his valuable contributions to science in his speculations on the constitution of phosphates and other salts, his discovery of the law of diffusion of liquids, and of the method of evaporation known as dialysis. Among his published works the best known is the *Elements of Chemistry*, which has been extensively used as a text book, not only in England and this country, but also upon the continent of Europe.

Mr. GRAHAM was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1836, and in 1848 became a corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France. In 1855 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of D. C. L. His death will be seriously felt in scientific circles as removing one of the most assiduous and successful students of chemistry of the present century.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Dr. W. J. DAVIS, Ex-Professor at the University of St. Petersburg, has arrived in this country. Dr. DAVIS has been an extensive traveler in regions comparatively little known, among which are Thibet and the ranges of the Himalayas. His discoveries have led him to adopt some novel views respecting the origin and history of our race, which, in conjunction with a general account of his travels, he purposes to embody in a course of lectures to be delivered in this City in October. From accounts of similar lectures given in European papers, we should say they would prove of decided interest, and especially to investigators of ethnology.

The Boston correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle* thus discourses of MILMORE, the sculptor, and of his bust of Senator SUMNER: "He has in his studio the completed bust of CHARLES SUMNER, in marble, a magnificent work of art. Mr. SUMNER in his native city, as in his own State and the country at large, was never so popular as at the present time, and some of the wealthy citizens, wishing to commemorate his recent reëlection by a testimonial which should show their hearty approval of his political and social career during the last twenty-four years, commissioned Mr. MILMORE to execute his bust in marble, which he has done to the gratification of all concerned. It will be presented to the State this Fall, with appropriate ceremonies. It will occupy a niche in the State-house, among the tattered but victorious flags of our old Commonwealth. The bust, no less than the flags, will be a mute reminder of the 'barbarism of slavery,' and history will record that the fight of the Senator against the encroachments of the slave power was as gallant and uncompromising as that of the soldiers who bore, through the shock of battle, the banners which droop so peacefully to-day."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

"LA SONNAMBULA" AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

The curtain drew up at 8:20 last evening for the performance of "La Sonnambula" at the French Theatre, and the first appearance in this country of Miss ROSE HERSEE. The house was well-filled by a curious and attentive audience, prepared to be critical, but disposed to be generous. *Amina* is regarded as a test part in this community, which, partly by tradition and partly by practical experience, has been rendered familiar with its best representatives. Miss HERSEE was successful. She has a clear, bright soprano voice, best in the upper register, but even and well-trained throughout. She phrases with neatness and precision, and her execution, without being faultless, is remarkably good. Her action has been learned in a good school, and her natural powers are developed to good advantage. The tenderness and sweetness characteristic of BELLINI's charming pastoral—the opera which of almost all others is best liked by those to whom it is most familiar—are brought out by Miss HERSEE with very satisfactory effect, and hearty and genuine applause repeatedly testified to the favorable impression. Miss HERSEE is slight in figure, with blonde hair and dark eyes, a charming smile and a manner of musical grace and fascination. In the first act there was perhaps a slight want of *abandon*, but this was fully made up for afterward, so that the applause at the end almost swelled into a triumph. Mr. CASTLE was an efficient and manly *Elvino*, and performed his share of the duets and concerted pieces to general satisfaction. His singing was a trifle uneven in parts, as was also that of Mr. CAMPBELL, whose noble voice came out, however, in RODOLFO's great and ever popular song with magnificent effect. The chorus was occasionally uncertain and straggling, and betrayed the want of rehearsals. In so old and familiar an opera, this is scarcely excusable. On the other hand, the orchestra was excellent and very well led. We purpose to speak more in detail of the merits of the fair *débutante* of the evening hereafter. For the present, in addition to the above, it will suffice to say that her success was decided, and that since Mme. ANNA THILLON, we have had no lady among us more likely to make a substantial mark in the lighter parts of English Opera. "La Sonnambula" is to be repeated on Tuesday.

Announcements of the Week.

The week just commencing will be an eventful one. To-morrow, Miss BATEMAN will reappear, after some years' absence, at Booth's. Wednesday we shall have French opera at the Academy. Saturday, the first of the Carlotta Patti concerts will be given at Steinway Hall. The season is unquestionably commencing early. Meanwhile the Fall representations begun at other houses will be continued. They are worth a brief reference, if only to show that we are not utterly destitute of musical and dramatic entertainments. At the Theatre Français, on Monday, there will be a repetition of the "Bohemian Girl;" on Tuesday, Miss ROSE HERSEE will repeat her successful personation of the heroine of "La Sonnambula;" on Wednesday, Madame PAREPA-ROSA will appear for the first time this season in "Maritana," and on Thursday the troupe will give the "Bohemian Girl" in Brooklyn. At Wallack's "The School for Scandal" will be acted nightly. At the Fifth-avenue Theatre, "Dreams" will be rendered. At Niblo's, "Formosa," and at the Olympic, "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will occupy the bills. At Wood's Museum, the ZAVISTOWSKIS are to appear each evening, in a new burlesque called "Rip Van Winkle." "Patrie" will be the attraction at the Grand Opera House. At the Tammany the Statuesque Illustrations of Mr. JAMES MACE are pointed out as the prominent feature. And, to be brief, the Bowery, the Waverly Theatre, and the halls of Bryant's and San Francisco Minstrels will invite attention and patronage. The list of places of amusement, it will be admitted, is an unusually long one for the time of the year. We might add to it the Central Park Garden, the concerts at which, however, end during the coming week. Everybody will miss these entertainments, whereat so much good music has been interpreted by Mr. THOMAS' orchestra, and by Mr. LEVY, whose popularity has compelled him, during the season, to perform instead of 150, no less than 600 solos. The series of concerts at the Garden terminates with the one given for his benefit, and if it is regarded as a good opportunity to testify an appreciation of Mr. LEVY's talent and services, it will also be looked upon as an unwelcome occurrence, marking, as it does, the close of a succession of most pleasant reunions.

Home Gossip.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF MUSICIANS.

The monster musical festival recently held in Boston is not to be altogether without good results, if we are to judge from an article printed in yesterday's *Advertiser*. "It was a happy thought growing out of the Peace Jubilee," says that journal, "that the musical energies of the United States ought to be combined and concentrated in their direction. Choral organizations from many parts of the country had come together, actuated by musical enthusiasm, to form the largest choir ever gathered and to assist in rendering some of the noblest music ever written. The complete success of the enterprise, owing to the hearty good will with which musicians from all parts of the country entered into it, led to the belief that the scattered forces of music might be united for the benefit of professionals and amateurs, as well as for the elevation and artistic culture of the people at large. The plan immediately took shape in a circular issued by Dr. EBEN TOURJEE, the skillful organizer of the Jubilee chorus, the response to which will be made at Music Hall on Wednesday next. The details of the plan have long been taking shape, and the success of the proposed national convention is already assured. It will be in no sense a sectional convention, although, from the more general organization of choral forces in New-England and the Eastern States, and the greater facility of access from them, these sections will be most largely represented. Delegates will, nevertheless, be present from the South and West, and as any musical society will be allowed to send delegates, the influence of the National Association will be constantly extending and broadening. It is expected that at least 1,000 delegates will be present next week,—enough, surely, to form a society on a firm and prosperous basis." An explanation of the plans of the Association follows: "The society intends to advance the interests of music, to elevate the people to an appreciation of music, to improve the social standing of professional musicians, and both to create a demand for educated musicians and good music, and to supply that demand."

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The management of the Buffalo Academy of Music makes pleasant announcements for the Fall and Winter season. Engagements have been effected with Mrs. Bowers, Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. Jefferson, Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. Forrest, the Worrells, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, Mr. Joe Emmett, Mr. John Brougham, the Richings Opera Troupe, Mr. John Collins, Miss Lucille Western, Mr. Frank Mayo, the Lydia Thompson Troupe, Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. Negotiations, too, are pending with Mr. John E. Owens, Mr. Edwin Adams, Mr. Barney Williams and wife, Lotta, Mr. Dominick Murray and Josephine Fiddes. So there will be no lack of good performances.

The Chestnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia, will be reopened to-morrow evening, under the management of Miss LAURA KEENE. Mr. VINING BOWERS will be stage manager, and the strong company will include Mr. W. E. SHERIDAN, Mr. J. H. JACK, Mr. F. MORDAUNT and Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, Jr.

The New-Orleans Varieties will be opened by Mr. W. R. FLOYD on Oct. 4. Among the artists are Messrs. O. B. Doud, A. Everly, Walter Lennox, C. H. Morton, and Misses Kate Meek, E. J. Phillips, T. S. Cline, Fanny Stocqueler and Florence Stanley.

Mr. JAMES MACE is the hero of the hour. Monday he was *fêted* by Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, and Friday he was one of a party entertained by CORNELIUS VANDERBILT, Esq. His visit to the United States is likely to be a pleasant as well as a profitable one.

The approaching arrival in this country of a new songstress is heralded. The artiste in question is a Madrilene by birth, is aged 20 years, and bears the name of MARIA CONTES. Her talent is highly spoken of.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE depart for California to-morrow. They play a six weeks' engagement at Maguire's Opera House in San Francisco, commencing in a fortnight hence.

Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM was last week at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, where his new drama, called "The Red Light," was produced with flattering success.

Mr. C. W. COULDOCK acted in Boston last week, and Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS play there during this week.

M. CALABRESI, of New-Orleans, has secured for the French opera performances this Winter the eminent baritone DUMESTRE.

Mlle. MORLACCHI is about to visit Worcester, Mass.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL visits the New-England towns in October.

Atlanta, Ga., is about to be blessed with a theatre.

Gossip from Abroad.

THE VISIT OF ADELINA PATTI.

The following (writes our Paris correspondent) are the terms of the engagement made with ADELINA PATTI by MAURICE STRAKOSCH, on behalf of an association of capitalists, for the closing tour of her professional career, which, it appears, is to end as it began, in the United States: "From the 1st of September, 1871, the epoch at which she will have completed all her European engagements, Mme. DE CAUX binds herself to give in the United States of America and Canada within the space of eight months 100 representations of operas, oratorios or concerts, under the direction of Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, or his representatives. Each of these representations is to be paid at the rate of 10,000 francs ($2,000) in gold. In addition, all the traveling expenses of Mme. DE CAUX, her husband and four other persons, are to be defrayed by Mr. STRAKOSCH, who, as a guarantee for the execution of the contract, undertakes to lodge in the hands of MM. ROTHSCHILD BROTHERS, of Paris, the sum of 500,000 francs.

OPERA FOR EGYPT.

Notes regarding the operatic representations to be given in Egypt on the occasion of the opening of the Suez Canal, have already been printed. The following is a list of the opera and ballet troupes which have just been engaged by Signor MUZIO for his Highness the Khedive of Egypt: Soprani Dramatico, Mme. LA GRUA, Mme. MERSON FERACCI; Soprani Leggeri, Mlle. VITALI, Mme. SAROLTA; Contralto, Mme. TRESSI; Comprimaria, Mme. STOBIESKI; Tenori, Signors NAUDIN, BULTERINI, BARAGLI, AGRETTI, BOLIS; Baritoni, Signors BOCCOLINI, BARTOLINI, PADOVANI; Bassi, ROSSI-GALLI, GALVANI, VARRO; Buffo, L. FORAVANTI. There are sixty musicians in the orchestra and sixty-six in the chorus. The composer of the ballets is M. MARILLERES, of the Grand Opera. Forty *danseuses* have been engaged for the *corps de ballet*, at the head of whom is Mlle. ZINA MERANTE. Twenty-five operas are to be given in the course of the season and six grand ballets. MUZIO is to be the musical director. VERDI has been invited to compose a hymn for the opening of the Suez Canal.

CHINESE IDEAS.

Secret Diplomacy of the Celestials—The Views of Governor Tsang—Why China Does Not Want Railroads and Steamers.

TSANG, the acting Governor-General of the Provinces of Kiangsu, Nganhwui and Kiangsi, reports to the throne that, in obedience to the Imperial will requiring previous consultations as to the points to be attended to in revising the treaties, he now reverently incloses a *secret statement*, upon which he humbly begs the sacred glance.

On the 20th of October last, I was honored by a secret dispatch from the General Council, stating that on the 12th of that month the following decree had been received by that Board:

"The Foreign Office has memorialized the throne respecting the desirableness of previous consultations upon revising the treaties, and requested that orders might be sent to the high military and civil officers, in whose jurisdiction are situated the coast and river ports open to foreign trade, requiring each of them to send in his views (upon the points specified.)

The period of ten years, at the end of which the treaties are to be revised, being near its close, the Foreign Office sent up a request that orders might be sent to the two superintendents of trade for the northern and southern ports, to select from among their ablest and experienced officers two persons to bring these several reports to Pekin in November. We accordingly gave orders at the time to the proper officer to carry it into effect. But that memorial proposed that when these deputed messengers had brought up all the plans and careful suggestions (of the provincial officers) their deliberation must await our decision in view of the exigencies of the whole question.

The month of January, 1868, being six months before the expiration of the British treaty, is the time when notice must be given of its revision; and the reports of all the civil and military provincial functionaries ought, without fail, to reach Pekin by December, 1867. Then, when the several confidential orders from the Foreign Office respecting the articles to be discussed have reached their addresses, let the officers all examine this matter, in view of what the times require and our resources allow, so that everything be completely arranged, and a careful memorial be reported in reply. We shall thus be assisted in meeting the difficulties of the occasion, and they will fulfill the purpose of their offices. Respect this."

From this I am led to look up to His Majesty's far-reaching plans, by which he thus obtains the views and conclusions of the experienced and talented among his officers, and I have endeavored in the sincerest manner to carry out the design. The first dispatch and the *secret letter* from the Foreign Office have both been carefully considered in every point. *The design is to firmly maintain our own views, without hazarding the safety of the present situation, connected with the desire to wipe out our shame and redress our wrongs without giving those parties reason to suspect our plans.* A scheme like this is really doing what the times require and our resources allow, and I have most painfully labored to carry out the duties committed to me.

In order to aid in the consultations respecting the revision of the treaties, as soon as I received the confidential letter from the Foreign Office, in May, I sent directions to the Collectors of each Custom-house to make careful inquiries, arranging their reports under various heads. I myself most carefully examined them, and added notes as needed, and then forwarded them from Shanghae on the 18th of September, by the Expectant Intendant, SUN SZ'TAH, and another deputy, to be thoroughly sifted and collated at Pekin.

In respect to the various points touched upon in the decree which I have now received, I humbly beg to suggest that in all our intercourse with foreign nations the most important things to be regarded are good faith and what is right, and perhaps even above these should be placed decision. Those things which we cannot yield should, from first to last, be firmly declared, and not retracted under any circumstances; but those privileges which we can liberally yield might be made known to them in direct and plain terms. Let our words be maintained when once spoken, and let no alternate concession and refusal be exhibited, which by its aspect of indecision and weakness will only open the door for the wily propositions and arguments of the other party.

It may be said in general that, *during many centuries past, the inhabitants in Western lands have been striving to encroach on each other's kingdoms; and in every case one has tried to possess itself of the profits of the other's trade, as a preliminary to getting hold of its territory.* They have established places of business throughout China, and trafficked or become carriers in all kinds of produce, simply that they may carry out their unscrupulous schemes of injury, which will end in depriving our merchants of their means of livelihood.

Since the time when we raised troops against them, our people have long suffered every grievous calamity. If we now open three or five more ports to their trade, and the entire length of the Yangtsze River, it will daily add to the distress and indigence of our poor people, who, alas! are now nearly quite driven to the wall.

If we listen to the proposal of the foreigners to open the trade in salt, our own trade in and transportation of the article will presently be brought to naught. If we consent to their scheme of building warehouses, (in the country,) the occupation of those who now keep the inns and depots will likewise suffer. Their demand to have their small steamers allowed access to our rivers will involve the ruin of our large and small boats, and the beggary of sailors and supercargoes. So, also, if we allow them to construct railroads and set up telegraph lines, the livelihood of our carmen, muleteers, innkeepers and porters will be taken from them.

Among all the various demands which they make, however, *that of opening coal mines should be excepted*; for by working mines in the foreign way, and employing machinery, our own country would be permanently benefited, and it appears to me, therefore, worthy of a trial. The suggestions of YING PAU-SHI (now intendant at Shanghae) upon this point, in his minutes, seem to be feasible, and I have marked some notes upon it in approval.

In regard to the two proposals of steamers going up all our rivers, and of building railroads, if foreigners are allowed to carry them on, the profits and advantages of our own country will gradually be carried off to other lands; and even if our own subjects join such enterprises, and get foreigners to conduct them, the rich and the strong will then engross the labor of the poor. Neither of them, therefore, are admissible.

In explanation of these points I have already forwarded my own observations, in the dispatches sent in care of SUN SZ'TAH and his colleague, in which I have discussed each clearly in the interest of the thrift and livelihood of our own people, fortifying my positions with such arguments as cannot be gainsaid. If, however, the foreigners press for their adoption unceasingly, it will be desirable to let them know that even if they should be able to force the authorities at Pekin to consent, the provincial rulers, like myself and others, would still resist their introduction with all our strength; and if, by some means, we too should be compelled to give our consent, there would still remain *the myriads of common people, who, in the extremity of their poverty, would see how they could better themselves, and rise to oppose the foreigners in a manner that all the authorities in China could not curb or repress.* The Princes and magnates of the middle kingdom need have no lack of argument in pleading for the lives of their people; and even if our course should bring about a rupture, and we resort to force to preserve the rights and employments of our people, the struggle would not be owing to a mere empty discussion on things of no importance. On the one hand, we could appeal to heaven, earth, and our sainted Emperors, and on the other to the inhabitants dwelling within every sea, [for the justice of our cause.] We, in fact, between these parties ought to fear nothing as to the result, as after it we would have nothing to repent of.

Upon the questions of granting an audience, sending Ministers to foreign Courts, and permitting the propagation of religion, I did not make any observations in the dispatch forwarded to Pekin.

I have humbly ascertained, however, that in the year 1676 our canonized Sovereign, the Emperor HUMANE (Kanghi,) admitted the Russian NICHOLAS and others to the presence, but the offerings given and ceremonies then practiced cannot now be fully ascertained. Though it is certain that the Russians were then discussing the frontier between our two countries, and the conditions of trade between us and them, they were still treated as an Empire of equal position, and in a manner totally different from the usages practiced toward the Coreans and other outside tribes. The same treatment that KANGHI extended toward the Russians has since, during the reigns of TAU KWANG and HIEN FUNG, been shown toward the British, French, and Americans, *i. e.*, regarding them all as equal nations. Our sacred dynasty, in its love of virtue and kindness to those from afar, has no desire to arrogate to itself the sway over the lands within the boundless oceans, or require that their ministers should render homage; and it will be suitable if, when your Majesty yourself takes the reins of government, they request an audience to grant it. The suitable presents and ceremonies can be settled at the time; for as the Envoys represent nations of equal rank, they need not be forced to do what is difficult. This course, on the whole, befits best the equality admitted, and exhibits our courtesy and dignity at the same time.

In regard to sending embassies abroad, the constant intercourse between us and other countries, with whom we have amicable relations, will constantly cause questions to arise. The risk of our envoys disgracing those who sent them, and the fear of involving ourselves in vast expenses, are both subjects of anxiety. It may be found best for the high officers of both our own and foreign nations to carefully consider the condition of affairs, and when necessary recommend those whom they would send; the ability of these men being ascertained, they could wait the time for employ. Their official rank, (in our service,) and the period of sending them, are not required to be fixed beforehand. If suitable men can be found, send them; but not, if none are ready, keeping the power of doing so always in our own hands; nor should other Powers, if we are unwilling to send envoys, regard it as a cause for hostilities.

I have just received the dispatch from the Foreign Office respecting the appointment, by His Majesty's order, of CHI KANG and SUN as our envoys to Western countries. Henceforth there will be a perpetual interchange of civilities; the affairs of diplomacy will gradually increase; and though it may be found that one or two of our agents may prove unfit for their posts, who can tell whether such envoys as SU WU, PAN CHAU, FU FEH and HUNG HAU may not again arise?

Seeing, therefore, that this point has for its objects the honor and prosperity of His Majesty, and the smoothing over difficulties, it seems best, on the whole, to accede to it.

In respect to affording facilities for the propagation of religion, I may be allowed to observe that the Roman Catholics began their work by tempting men to join them from mercenary motives; but *latterly most foreign missionaries have been poor, and as they could not hold out so many advantages, their doctrines have not been believed.* From the days of the Tsin and Han dynasties, the doctrines of CONFUCIUS and the sages have been rather obscured, so that Budhism has got gradually the ascendant; yet Budhism has been very greatly supplanted in India, its original country, by Mohammedanism. So, too, Romanism, which arose in the Roman Empire, and obtained the supremacy; but subsequently Protestantism has vigorously opposed it. From these facts *it is evidently plain that all these different religions fluctuate, having their rise and fall; while the doctrines of Duke Chau and of Confucius suffer no attrition during the lapse of ages, but still suffice to regulate the Government of China, correct the manners of its people, and exalt the dignity and institutions of the land.* If, therefore, the adherents of these other doctrines take every method to promulgate them, they will after all get but few supporters and converts. As there are many Churches in the districts and prefectures in every province already erected, there can be no want for allowing them to erect any more. Should the foreigners, then, at the coming revision of the treaty, persistently press their demands on this head, *it will be enough to promise them that, whenever occasion requires, protective orders will be issued in regard to this faith.* It will not be necessary to add an additional article, and I think they will not ask further, or often urge it.

The latter points, whose results are not likely to be very disastrous, need not be debated so as to cause bitterness, though they ought not to be instantly granted when asked for. *But the other demands for railroads, steamers going up the rivers, opening the salt trade, and building warehouses in the interior, are so disastrous to the occupations of our people that they ought to be strenuously resisted.* Bitter disputes need not arise about them, nor harsh language be used, but the points can be discussed good-humoredly, and fair, truthful arguments employed to convince them, at the same time, that we are decided not to grant them. Let them fully know that a regard for the welfare of the people as the means of preserving the State has been the constant principle of our ancient rulers through all ages, and also the law of all the Sovereigns of our reigning family. Many affairs now demand our attention, while the foreigners are afraid of nothing; yet we cannot assent to everything they ask without any reference to its propriety, and disregard the necessities of our own people. *Should the day come when China gets the ascendant, and foreign nations decay and grow weak, we then should only seek to protect our own black-haired people,* and have no wish to get military glory beyond the seas. *Although they are crooked and deceitful, they yet know that reason and right cannot be gainsaid,* and that the wrath of a people cannot be resisted. By employing a frank sincerity on our part we can no doubt move them to good ways, and then everything will be easily arranged to satisfaction.

These humble views are submitted, crude and immethodical as they are, for examination, that those which are deemed proper may be carefully considered.

A respectful memorial, drawn up in accordance with the decree concerning the revision of the treaty, and now sent by courier at the rate of 400 li (133 miles) a day, [to Pekin,] and upon which I humbly beg their Majesties, the Empress, Regents and the Emperor, to bestow a sacred glance, and command their instructions on it.

Southern Railroads Blockaded with Freight.

The railroad lines south of Louisville, Ky., especially those running to Nashville, Memphis, New-Orleans and Mobile, are all blockaded with freight, and the agents of the different lines in New-York are in consequence, refusing to give rates or receipts to points beyond Louisville. This blockade does not interfere with the passenger business. The meeting of railroad men held in this City in the early part of the week, on the subject of increased rates of freight, resulted in nothing.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Views of General Spinner, Treasurer of the United States.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1869.

To the Commercial Editor of the Chicago Advance:

Being very busily engaged in preparing the figures for my annual report, I have been unable to give your paper on the resumption of specie payments but a hasty perusal. It deserves more thought and a better answer than I have time for. Most of your propositions, and your aim, meet my hearty approval. There are, however, two leading features in your plan that do not commend themselves to my mind, and that, I fear, would prevent the consummation we both so much desire.

I am strongly impressed with the idea that resumption, to be permanent and real, should be commenced simultaneously by the Government, the banks and the people. Neither of the three could stand alone in sustaining the burden; but the three, leaning against each other like the sides of a pyramid, would be proof against any pressure. Palliatives are not cures; and I fear a relapse would follow anything short of a radical cure. And then, even if the plan should succeed as you hope for, the resumption that it would bring would not be such a resumption as the people expect or desire. Then the proposition to repeal the law compelling the redemption of the circulating notes of the national banks at the great business centres, would destroy their present uniform value in all parts of the nation.

The notes of banks in parts remote from the great commercial marts of the country would at once fall below par to a degree proportioned to the distance and the difficulty of their presentation for payment to such banks. Banks would thus be located not where the business wants of a community might require them, but in the most inaccessible possible places. Now no one looks at a national bank note to see what bank or what State it belongs to. Resume specie payments and remove the legal enactment for their redemption in the principal cities, and there will be the closest scrutiny of every such note as is offered in payment. The national bank circulation will at once cease to be a uniform national currency. Dishonest banks and money changers would be the only ones benefited.

Your article will undoubtedly do good. Those propositions that do not readily commend themselves to all thinking men, and there are but few such, will elicit discussion that will reveal their fallacy or truth. If your plan is adopted it should receive every one's honest support, and if it proves a perfect success, no one will be better pleased than your friend,

F. E. SPINNER.

THE TURF.

The Prospect Park Course Fall Trotting Meeting—Third Day's Proceedings.

Yesterday was the third and concluding day of the Fall Trotting Meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds Association. The weather was not propitious for the enjoyment of the rich programme of sport provided by the Association for during the forenoon, and almost up to the hour announced for the commencement of the trotting, dense masses of dark clouds, portending rain, filled the sky overhead, and obscured the sun. Under the impression that the proceedings would be postponed until more auspicious weather, many intending visitors stayed at home, and the attendance in consequence was not so large as the great celebrity of the horses engaged in the principal race warranted the anticipation. Still, it was much larger than on either of the two previous days; but altogether the Fall meeting falls much below the Spring gathering as far as the attendance and quality of the trotting is concerned. The track itself was in splendid condition, notwithstanding the heavy rain that had fallen on the two previous days, and this fact speaks favorably for the admirable construction of the course, drying rapidly and leaving an elastic surface, on which the speed of the horses had a fair opportunity of being displayed to the best advantage.

The first race was for a purse of $1,000, for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. The winner was entitled to $700, the second $200 and the third $100. There were nine entries for this race, of which number the following seven horses started: J. MALONE's b. s. *Young Wilkes*; J. LOOMIS' blk. m. *Soubrette*; W. H. SAUNDERS' br. m. *Belle of Clyde*; M. RODEN's b. g. *Captain Smith*; F. J. NODINE's blk. m. *Eastern Queen*; J. J. WHEELER's br. m. *Lady Augusta*, and H. BRADLEY's b. g. *Captain Lawrence*. This race did not excite much interest, for the general anticipation was centered on the second race, in which *Lady Thorn* was engaged, and which was the great event of the day. *Eastern Queen* won the first heat in 2:32, the second in 2:31½; *Belle of Clyde* the third in 2:34¾, the fourth in 2:35½, and the fifth and race in 2:35½. *Eastern Queen* took second money and *Lady Augusta* the $100 for third horse.

The great race of the day was for the purse of $3,000, for all horses, of which the winner received $2,100, the second horse $600 and the third $300. The entries for this were SAM MCLAUGHLIN's b. g. *Mountain Boy*, J. D. MCMANN's b. m. *Lady Thorn*, C. CHAMPLIN's br. g. *George Palmer*, and DAN MACE's br. s. *Rhode Island*. The absence of *Goldsmith Maid* and *American Girl* from among the entries deprived the race of that interest that would otherwise have attached to it, for *Lady Thorn's* superiority over her present opponents, *Mountain Boy*, *Palmer* and *Rhode Island*, had been so often proved, that in the pool selling she was excluded altogether, and hardly any money could be invested on her at the most tempting odds. Of the others, *George Palmer*, who had defeated *Mountain Boy* at Springfield, was the favorite, bringing $110 to *Rhode Island's* $30, and *Mountain Boy's* $20. Mr. MCMANN, as he has done recently since DAN PFIFER's illness, drove *Lady Thorn*, and in his customary steady, effective style, the mare not making a break or skip in the three heats.

FIRST HEAT.—*George Palmer* took the lead at the start, with *Rhode Island* second, the favorite third, and *Mountain Boy*, on a break, last, but close up. At the quarter-pole *Palmer* was still in front, but *Lady Thorn* was at his shoulders, and the Commodore's horse still in the rear; time—35½ seconds; and the same positions were held as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:10¾. On the lower stretch *Lady Thorn* went past *George Palmer*, led him a clear length at the three-quarter pole in 1:46, where *Rhode Island* broke and fell behind *Mountain Boy*, and increasing her lead steadily up the homestretch, beat *Palmer* to the score by four lengths; the latter as far before the other two, who came in lapped over the score. Time—2:22½.

SECOND HEAT.—The pools now sold as follows: *Palmer* $125, *Mountain Boy* and *Rhode Island* $35 each. *Palmer* as before took the lead, with *Mountain Boy* next, and the favorite third. Before they had got around the turn, *Lady Thorn* had outtrotted her horses, and taking the lead, was a length in front of *Palmer* at the quarter-pole, with *Rhode Island* next, and the *Boy* behind; time, 35½ seconds. *Palmer* stuck gamely to the old mare along the backstretch, and was close on her wheel at the half-mile pole, reached in 1:12. On the lower stretch *Palmer* trotted magnificently, and kept lapped on the big mare past the three-quarter pole and into the homestretch, where he broke, and his chance of the heat was gone, for *Lady Thorn* left him at every stride, and came home a winner by six lengths, *George Palmer* beating *Mountain Boy* five lengths for second place. Time—2:23¾.

THIRD HEAT.—In the pools *George Palmer* sold for $120, *Rhode Island* $45, and *Mountain Boy* $35. *Lady Thorn* quickly showed in front, and led *Palmer* two lengths at the quarter-pole, with *Rhode Island* as far before the *Boy*, who had broken. On the backstretch *Rhode Island* lapped *Palmer*, and at the half-mile *Lady Thorn* was three lengths before them, and trotting with the steadiness and regularity of clockwork. The interest now lay in the race between the others for second money, and *Lady Thorn* came home a winner with perfect ease by four lengths, *Palmer* beating *Rhode Island* for second place by the same distance, and *Mountain Boy* last. Time—2:22.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK COURSE, Sept. 18.—Purse $1,000, for horses that never beat 2:40; $700 to the first, $200 to the second, and $100 to the third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

W. H. Saunders' br. m. Belle of Clyde	3	2	1	1	1
F. J. Nodine's blk. m. Eastern Queen	1	1	6	3	5
J. J. Wheeler's br. m. Lady Augusta	4	6	4	3	2
J. Malone's b. s. Young Wilkes	6	7	3	6	6
J. Loomis' blk. m. Soubrette	2	3	2	2	3
M. Roden's b. g. Captain Smith	7	5	7	dr.	
H. Bradley's b. g. Captain Lawrence	5	4	5	4	4

Time—2:32, 2:31½, 2:34¾, 2:35½, 2:35½.

SAME DAY.—Purse $3,000, for all horses; $2,100 to the first, $600 to the second and $300 to the third; mile heats, three in five, in harness.

J. D. McMann's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	1
C. Champlin's b. g. George Palmer	2	2	2
D. Mace's br. s. Rhode Island	4	4	3
S. McLaughlin's b. g. Mountain Boy	3	3	4

TIME.

	Quarter Mile.	Half Mile.	Mile.
First heat	35½	1:10¾	2:22½
Second heat	35½	1:12	2:23¾
Third heat	35	1:11	2:22

The Paper-Stainers—A General Strike Declared.

Last July the paper-stainers of this City, who number over 100 men, nearly all of whom belong to the Society, and work in some twelve or thirteen establishments, revised their piece-bill, of which the following is a copy, involving an increase of about eighteen per cent. on the prices then paid: Blotches, four stripes, brushed, 4½ cents per piece of eight yards; blotches, five and six stripes, 5½ cents; blotches, seven and eight stripes, 6½ cents; choking, three stripes, 4½ cents; choking, four and six stripes, 5½ cents; prints, without brushing on all decorations, mouldings and borders, 3 cents per piece; change prints, blotch, 1½ cents extra, and one cent extra on all other prints not brushed. Hangings and common room borders—Blotches on hangings, eight yards, 3½ cents per piece; blotches on common borders, eight yards, 3½ cents; shades on hangings, eight yards, 2½ cents per piece; shades on borders, eight yards, 2½ cents per piece; blends on hangings or borders, two colors, eight yards, 3 cents; blends on hangings on borders, three colors, 3½ cents; blends or hangings or borders, four colors, 4½ cents. Flocking decorations and common borders and shading—For flocking decorations, 12 cents; for flocking common borders, 8 cents; for flocking grounds, 20 cents; for shading flock, 4 cents, once laid; for shading flock, twice laid, 6 cents. Gilding decorations and curtains—Gilding decorations, 12 cents; curtains in varnish, 6 cents; in gum, 5 cents; centres in varnish, 3 cents; in gum, 2 cents. Bronzing hangings printed by machine, eight yards, 5 cents; borders, 5 cents; grounds, 5 cents; grounds, nine yards, 5 cents; decorations, nine yards, 5 cents; brushing, 5 cents; all orders in water colors less than 100 pieces, to be paid by the day at the rate of $2 50 per day; bronzing and flocking, week's work, $23.

The above was submitted to the employers, who refused to entertain it, and the men set to preparing for a strike, which was inaugurated on the 11th inst., one-half of the men, however, remaining at work. A special meeting of the Society was held last evening at No. 473 Pearl-street, and an assessment, producing $145, levied on the men who had been at work during the week, which was cheerfully paid. A debate ensued, the result of which was that every stainer's shop in New-York was, by resolution, ordered to strike from to-morrow. The strikers will be supported by the Union, and by the contributions of the various trades' organizations of New-York.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

The Tammany Democracy held their primary meetings in this City last evening to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is to assemble at Syracuse on Wednesday next. The following is a list of the delegates elected:

First Ward.—James Ramsey, Dennis Hogan, Michael Ahern, Patrick Moore, Michael Meehan, John Stripp, Henry Lindenstruth, William Harrington, William Walsh, William Kinney, Daniel D. O'Connor, Thomas Jackson, Richard Enright, John Burke.

Second Ward.—Isaac Wilkins, Arthur Keating, James Sullivan, John Petit.

Third Ward.—Andrew D. Purtell, John Hurley, Michael Loftus, Patrick T. Carney.

Fourth Ward.—Thomas Coman, James Dunphy, Archibald J. Fullerton, Jeremiah O'Brien, James Cowan, Jeremiah Murphy, Robert C. Garde, Michael Shelly, James McCabe, Thomas Wilds, Jeremiah Coughlin, Francis V. S. Oliver, Daniel Scully, George Wilson and William Maguire.

Fifth Ward.—Dennis Quinn, J. F. Berrigan, M. C. Murphy, Cornelius Quinn, B. A. Pokiman, Michael McDermott, John Connors, Thomas Healy, L. E. Smith, James Fitzgerald, Wm. C. Leonard, John O'Neill, M. W. Wall, John Grimes.

Sixth Ward.—Timothy Brennan, Denis Burns, Joseph Dowling, Edward Cuddy, Thomas Mooney, Jacob Koehler, Morgan Jones, James Conlon, Edward Henry, Martin J. Keese, Thomas Quin, Edward Travers, James Campbell, Charles McCarthy, Walter Roche, James McGowen.

Seventh Ward.—William M. Tweed, William L. Ely, Thomas Shiels, George J. Brown, James Heffernan, Michael Gayte, Edward J. Shandley, Patrick H. Keenan, John Galvin, Denis Dunn, Daniel O'Brien, John Ford, Alfred W. Palmer, Herman Lohman, John J. Blair, Daniel A. Murphy, Michael Walters.

Eighth Ward.—Michael Norton, Peter Mitchell, Abraham L. Brewer, John Glennon, Isaac Robinson, Thomas Canary, Joseph Lowenstein, David S. Paige, Henry Hughes, James Cusic, John Wildey, James Fay, William McKay, John Cox, William Cleary, Thomas Bogan.

Ninth Ward.—William Dodge, John Houghtalin, Walter W. Price, James R. Floyd, James O'Neill, William Bergen, Thompson C. Dunn, William Kane, Henry Rogers, John J. Foley, William Carrol, John Lynch, Vincent C. King, James Gallagher, Alexander V. Davidson, and A. J. Terhune.

Tenth Ward.—John Harrison, William Gruner, William C. Gorer, John Gerdes, William Robb, William R. Obermann, C. Reinhardt, E. Wassman, Henry Harrington, Wm. McCafhill, Stephen Mott, A. J. Fisher, Jr., William H. Brown.

Eleventh Ward.—Charles E. Loew, Henry Waltman, William W. Cook, Samuel S. Acker, P. O'Connor, H. Odell, John E. White, Joseph Roch, George Will, Aaron B. Rollins, Edward Hare, Joseph A. Lyons, Joseph Bellesheim, Peter McKnight, Henry Haight, H. C. Calkin, Martin Mager, Thomas Daly, Magnus Gross.

Twelfth Ward.—Edward Jones, Henry W. Genet, John McQuade, Thos. C. Fields, James M. Long, Peter McGinnis, Philip H. Jonas, James Kehoe, Wm. H. Charlock, John M. Hall, Josiah Porter, Andrew Smith, Bartholomew McDonald, Shepherd F. Knapp, John Scallan and Edward Roach.

Thirteenth Ward.—Anthony Miller, Alexander H. Stewart, James Carraher, Thos. H. Hill, Patrick O'Connor, Ernest Simon, Patrick J. McAlear, Mathew Patten, Francis Brady, Jacob King, Daniel Patterson, Frederick Germann, Francis Coan, Peter Hoey and Samuel O'Donnell.

Fourteenth Ward.—Joseph Shannon, Hugh O'Brien, Charles M. Clancy, Patrick Collins, James Carty, James A. Monaghan, Owen Cavanagh, John Gilchrist, Thomas Smith, Jr., Peter Moneghan, Patrick Kelly, James Dorian, John O'Conner, Frederick J. Byrne, Samuel R. Kirkhan, Laurence M'Carthy and James Hays.

Fifteenth Ward.—Douglass Taylor, John Carey, James J. Gumbleton, John Hanson, Thomas Leary, Frank A. Ransom, William J. Daniels, Hugh Ferrigan, James Kelly, James W. Fowler, John Murray, George W. Blunt, William Schirmer and George H. Purser.

Sixteenth Ward.—E. R. Hart, Bernard Garvey, Patrick Campbell, John Brown, Matthew Halpin, Patrick Gibney, Thomas McWilliams, Peter Hynes, Bernard Cragin, Michael Wilson, John J. Kiernans, William Brennan, Peter Welsh, David Henriques, Richard Dougherty, James Mallen.

Seventeenth Ward.—Charles G. Cornell, Thomas J. Creamer, Gershon N. Herrmann, Patrick Hanbury, Michael C. Gross, Andrew J. Garvin, Bernard Reilley, John Regan, Anthony Hartmann, John J. Walsh, Thomas Connor, Bernard Kinney, Francis V. Uring, Peter Gillespie, John Honey, Joseph Hoffman, James Eagan, William H. Mansfield, George Caulfield, Joseph Buckhardt, Edward Kierney.

Eighteenth Ward.—John Nesbitt, Nicholas Houten, Robert C. Hutchings, Wm. T. McGrath, John O'Toole, John M. Carroll, James Irving, John Carr, Wm. Bairb, Robert Foster, Charles Lynch, Richard Dalton, Michael Lambert, Patrick A. McBride, Isaac Bell, James B. Nicholson, Daniel Moran, Adam Stock.

Nineteenth Ward.—Albert Cardozo, Terence Farley, A. Oakey Hall, William Hitchman, William C. Conner, Isaac Edwards, John Brown, F. L. Bixby, William H. King, Frank McCabe, Jos. McGuire, John Kennedy, Robert Earl, Patrick Carroll, C. M. Herrick, W. Seebach, and Joseph J. O'Donohue.

Twentieth Ward.—Peter B. Sweeney, Seth M. Harris, Alexander Frear, Jas. G. Dimond, John H. Tretjen, Thomas Dunlap, Henry Alker, Noah A. Childs, Austin F. Pettit, Samuel B. Garvin, Thomas J. Barr, Michael Kuhn, Peter Trainer, F. F. Reynolds, John Hardy, John McGrane, William Conboy, Randolph Martine, John Brice.

Twenty-first Ward.—James O'Brien, Joseph Menheimer, Butler H. Bixby, James Gerry, Joseph Dempsey, Michael Daly, Daniel Bostwick, Michael Martin, John M. Tracy, Thomas Quinn, Richard B. Connolly, Thomas A. Banker, Joel A. Fithian, Stephen O'Brien, Laurence Delmore, John D. Kellogg, Bernard O'Neill, Peter Searey, Michael Geoghegan and Rufus L. Dodge.

Twenty-second Ward.—John Morgan, Henry Murray, Charles Feltner, Terence Reilley, Chas. H. Haswell, Daniel Draddy, John Makeen, D. M. Porter, Michael Connolly, Andrew Johnson, John E. Green, William Hullihan, John S. Masterson, Alfred T. Conklin, P. B. Fairchild, Thos. McMahon and John Jasper.

A SINGULAR STORY.

Remarkable Case of Mistaken Identity—A Corpse Recognized at the Morgue by Two Sisters as Being That of Their Mother—Subsequent Appearance of the Supposed Dead Woman.

On the 9th inst. an unknown woman was found at a place in Cherry-street, suffering from a severe contusion on the right eye and a knife wound on the right shoulder. She was subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital in an unconscious condition, but died the same evening. The corpse was then placed on a slab at the Morgue to await identification, and during the following day it was viewed by a casual visitor, who immediately claimed that it was the body of one Mrs. ANNE MCCAFFREY. Mrs. ELLEN DAVIS, of No. 241 West Fourteenth-street, and Mrs. KATE MCKEON, of No. 247 Avenue B, daughters of Mrs. MCCAFFREY, were subsequently summoned to view the remains, which they unhesitatingly recognized as being those of their mother. A *post-mortem* examination was held by Coroner FLYNN, and a verdict was rendered that death was apparently caused by foul means. Mrs. DAVIS and Mrs. MCKEON then took charge of the body, which they proceeded to bury, at considerable expense, in Green-Wood Cemetery, under the name of Mrs. MCCAFFREY. Soon after the funeral, however, it transpired that the supposed dead and buried woman was alive and in good health, the fact being made certain to her daughters by her actual, living presence. Coroner FLYNN will hold another inquest to-morrow, and will then endeavor to establish the identification of the dead woman by means of the clothing found on her, together with a photograph of the corpse which was taken at the Morgue.

The Revenue Embezzlement Case.

An examination in the case of J. P. ABRAHAMS, an ex-revenue officer, charged with being implicated in the alleged embezzlement of public moneys in the Thirty-second Collection District, was called for before United States Commissioner WHITE yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Counsel for the prosecution and defence were present at the appointed time, but after waiting an hour for the appearance of the Commissioner, the case was adjourned until Wednesday next by mutual consent.

A New Discovery!!!

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MARRIED.

HEATH—SLOCUM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 6th inst., by Rev. S. B. Halsey, Mr. WILBUR F. HEATH to Miss EMMA T. SLOCUM, both of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BRUNDIGE.—At Lewisboro, Saturday, Sept. 18, suddenly, Mrs. THIRZA BRUNDIGE, in the 83d year of her age, relict of Joseph Brundige.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral at her late residence, Monday, 20th, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—At West Park, on Friday morning, the 17th inst., JANE, widow of the late Edgar M. Brown, and only daughter of the late Christian Bergh, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at Rev. Dr. Crosby's Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Monday morning, the 20th, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—On Friday afternoon, Sept. 17, ISAAC BROWN, in the 91st year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. J. Valentine, Fordham, N. Y., on Monday, 20th inst., at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment. Trains leave 26th-st. at 9.10.

CONKLIN.—At New-Rochelle, Westchester County, on Friday, Sept. 17, after a lingering illness, HENRIETTA A. CONKLIN, wife of Captain E. Conklin.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 20th, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, New-Rochelle.

COOK.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, SARAH, widow of Thomas Cook, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, Sept. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 126 West 23d-st.

EDSON.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Saturday, Sept. 18, FRANCIS, son of J. H. and Frances E. Edson, aged 7 months.

FISHER.—Suddenly, at Saratoga Springs, on Friday, Sept. 17, 1869, HENRY FISHER, Assistant Treasurer of the American Bible Society, in the 66th year of his age.

The officers and managers of the American Bible Society and the friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral without further notice, at 3 o'clock on Monday afternoon, from Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., Brooklyn.

SCRANTON.—At Highgate Springs, Vt., on Friday, Sept. 17, FLORENCE ELY, infant daughter of Gerard E. and Amelia A. Scranton, aged 9 months and 27 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her grandfather, Nathan C. Ely, No. 118 West 43d-st., on Monday, Sept. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M.

STUYVESANT.—At East Hampton, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 15, of erysipelas, PETER GERARD, eldest son of the late Peter Stuyvesant.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Mark's Church, on Monday, Sept. 20, at 3½ o'clock, without further notice.

VEITCH.—At Yonkers, on Saturday morning, Sept. 18, CLARENCE F., only child of Wm. H. and Mary E. Veitch.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services to be held at First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, at 3 o'clock P. M. Monday, the 20th inst. Train leaves 30th-st. at 2 o'clock.

VANDERBECK.—On Saturday, Sept. 18, SARAH LEWIS, wife of John Vanderbeck, Sen., aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons, John, Francis, Abram, William and James, also the members of Mechanics' Lodge F. A. M., and the Americus Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 221 Christie-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock.

WARREN.—On Saturday evening, Sept. 18, ALFRED STARKY, youngest son of George William and Lizzie Warren, aged 1 year and 5 months.

Funeral at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, Tuesday morning, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock.

WIDDIFIELD.—On Friday, Sept. 17, CHARLES WIDDIFIELD, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 239 West 20th-st. The remains will be taken to Philadelphia on Monday morning for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL, FREE CHURCH—convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY. Preaching at the Mission, corner Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, both at 3 P. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. SAMUEL BAKER, D. D., formerly of Williamsburg, L. I., will preach SUNDAY, the 19th inst., MORNING and EVENING; services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of discourse in the morning—*No Temple in Heaven.* In the evening—*Redemption from the Curse of the Law.*

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNday-School Teachers.—The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Association of Sunday-School Teachers will take place on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 7½ o'clock, at Dr. Crosby's Church, 4th-av., corner 22d-st.

Rev. J. H. VINCENT, of New-York, and others will address the meeting.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original permanent Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

NOTICE.—THE CHURCH OF THE ATONEment (Protestant Episcopal,) corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., will be open for divine service without intermission during the Summer months. Strangers are affectionately invited to attend. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs., will be reopened on SUNDAY, 19th inst., with appropriate services. Revs. C. W. SCHAEFFER, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M.; C. P. KRAUTH, D. D., at 3½, and Jos. A. SEISS, D. D., at 7½ P. M.

IMMORTALITY DEMONSTRATED.—CLAIR R. DEEVERE lectures in Cooper Institute SUNDAY EVENING, after which a committee will be selected to examine into the credibility of the tests given that will forever destroy the hypothesis of a spiritual ring.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Reservoir-square, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine Service on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS TO-DAY in the hall southwest corner of 6th-av. and 16th-st., of the most wonderful character. Conference in the morning at 10½; Circle 3½ P. M.; normal and trance speaking at 7½. Admission free. CONKLIN, the celebrated test medium will be in attendance during the morning, afternoon and evening sessions.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATTHEWS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Strangers are cordially welcomed to worship with us.

HORACE GREELEY, REV. J. H. VINCENT and Rev. SAML. H. HILLMEN will address the Morning Star Sunday School, held in Apollo Hall, corner 28th-st. and Broadway, at their monthly concert and reunion, SUNDAY, at 2 P. M. Public invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Blessing of the Spirit.* Also at 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder L. F. MOORE, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the near coming of Christ, His Kingdom and a future life, by resurrection from the dead, are invited to attend.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, (7TH-st., near 2d-av.)—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. E. L. JANES, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. C. B. FORD. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Come.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, (the Pastor,) will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting at 3½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

LAMENTATIONS, MOURNING AND Woe.—Bishop SNOW will preach at the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Roll of Ezekiel, and What it Contains.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—74th-st., near 4th-av., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. All the seats in the church are free.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS—NO. 305 Grand-st., near Clinton.—Preaching SUNDAY, the 19th, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Elder W. G. BURNS will call attention to the letter to the Philippians. Read it and come and hear. Seats free.

THE WEST 23D-ST. PRESBYTErian Church, near 7th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. H. D. NORTHROP, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, PRESbyterian, corner Park (4th) av. and 35th-st., Rev. GEORGE L. PRENTISS, D. D., Pastor.—The church will be reopened for divine service on SABBATH, 19th inst. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and Sunday School for children at 9 o'clock. Pastor, Rev. A. GORY.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS—Large Chapel of the University, Washington-square.—Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. A cordial invitation and special attention to strangers.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, west of Broadway, north side.—God willing, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening, introductory discourse to a series on the Decalogue.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. WM. WRIGHT, in the absence of the Pastor (now in Europe.)

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, south side 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in the temporary chapel of the Plymouth Baptist Church, No. 601 6th-av., just below 47th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, on SABBATH, Sept. 19. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

YORKVILLE FREE EPISCOPAL Church, 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., Rev. WILLIAM DYMOND, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIety, corner 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian Church. Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church.—Services in Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Rev. WM. H. WARD will preach on SUNDAY, 19th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 52d-st. and 4th-av.—Rev. J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept. 19. Morning service, 10½; evening, 7½. At evening service seats free.

MARKET-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Market and Henry sts., Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seamen invited. Seats free to all.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. A. P. GRAVES will preach in this church on SUNDAY, Sept 19, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., will be open for divine service SABBATH, Sept. 19. Preaching by Rev. Dr. MOFFAT, of Princeton, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, WEST 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th-av. and 11th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. PAXTON, will preach at 10½ A. M. Afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 7½ P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st. Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. The Rector (Rev. Dr. PRICE) will preach. Seats free.

R. M. STRATTON, PASTOR OF LEXington-avenue M. E. Church, corner 52d-st., will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—W. F. CORBIT, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10½ A. M., and in the evening at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL PREACH at Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., SUNDAY MORNING, Sept. 19. Services at 10½ A. M.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. R. B. POSTER, D. D.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st. This church will open for Divine service next SUNDAY at 10½ A. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 218 [illegible]

WHAT WOMEN ARE MADE OF.

In an amusing and entertaining little book entitled *Curiosities of the Olden Times*, by S. BARING GOULD, occurs the following version of an Indian theory of women's origin:

"There was a time throughout the great world, say the Kickapoos, when neither an land nor in the water was there a woman to be found. Vain things there were plenty—there was the turkey, and the blue-jay, the wood-duck and the wakea bird; and noisy, chattering creatures there were plenty—there was the jackdaw, the magpie and the rook; and gad-abouts there were plenty—there was the squirrel, the starling and the mouse; but of women, vain, noisy, chattering, gad-about women, there were none. It was quite a still world to what it is now, and it was a peaceable world, too. Men were in plenty, made of clay, and sun-dried, and they were then happy, oh! so happy. Wars were none then, quarrels were none. The Kickapoos ate their deer's flesh with the Potowatomies, hunted the otter with the Osages and the beaver with the Iroquois. Then the great fathers of the Kickapoos scratched the backs of the savage Iroquois, and the truculent Iroquois returned the compliment. Tribes which now seek one another's scalps, then sat smiling benevolently in one another's faces, smoking the never-laid-aside calumet of peace.

These first men were not quite like the men now, for they had tails. Very handsome tails they were, covered with long silky hair; very convenient were these appendages in a country where flies were numerous and troublesome, tails being more sudden in their movements than hands, and more conveniently situated for whisking off flies which alighted on the back. It was a pleasant sight to see the ancestral men leisurely smoking and waving their flexible tails at the doors of their wigwams in the golden Autumn evenings, and within were no squalling children, no wrangling wives. The men doted on their tails, and they painted and adorned them; they plaited the hair into beautiful tresses, and wove bright beads and shells and wampum with the hair. They attached bows and streamers of colored ribbons to the extremities of their tails, and when men ran and pursued the elk or the moose, there was a flutter of color behind them, and a tinkle of precious ornaments.

But the red men got proud; they were so happy, all went so well with them that they forgot the Great Spirit. They no more offered the fattest and choicest of their game upon the memahoppe, or altar-stone, nor danced in his praise who dispersed the rains to cleanse the earth, and his lightnings to cool and purify the air. Wherefore he sent his chief Manitou to humble men by robbing them of what they most valued, and bestowing upon them a scourge and affliction adequate to their offence. The spirit obeyed his Master, and, coming on earth, reached the ground in the land of the Kickapoos. He looked about him, and soon ascertained that the red men valued their tails above every other possession. Summoning together all the Indians, he assembled them with the will of the Wahconda, and demanded the instant sacrifice of the cherished member. It is impossible to describe the sorrow and compunction which filled their bosoms when they found that the forfeit for their oblivion of the Great Spirit was to be that beautiful and beloved appendage. Tail after tail was laid upon the block and amputated.

The passion of the spirit was, in part, performed. He now took the severed tails and converted them into vain, noisy, chattering and frisky women. Upon these objects the Kickapoos now lavished their admiration; they loaded them as before with beads, and wampum, and paint, and decorated them with tinkling ornaments and colored ribbons. Yet the women had lost one essential quality which as tails they had possessed. The caudal appendage had brushed off man the worrying insects which sought to sting or suck his blood, whereas the new article was itself provided with a sharp sting, called by us a tongue; and far from brushing annoyances off man, it became an instrument for accumulating them upon his back and shoulders. Pleasant and soothing to the primeval Kickapoo was the wagging to and fro of the member stroking and fanning his back, but the new one became a scourge to lacerate.

However, woman retains indications of her origin. She is still beloved as of yore; she is still beautiful, with flowing hair; still adapted to trinketry. Still she is tricky, vivacious and slappy; and still, as of old, does she ever follow man, dangling after him, hanging on his heels, and never, of her own accord, separating from him.

The Kickapoos, divested of their tails, the legend goes on to relate, were tormented by the mosquitos, till the Great Spirit, in compassion for their woes, mercifully withdrew the greater part of their insect tormentors. Overjoyed at their deliverance, the red men supplicated the Wahconda also to remove the other nuisances, the women; but he replied that the women were a necessary evil and must remain."

THE CLIMBING AND THE YANKEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD.—Somebody in the *Girl of the Period Miscellany* writes as follows about the Climbing and the Yankee Girl of the Period: "It is only of late years, and since the development of the pleasant Peaks, Passes and Glaciers' mania, that one branch of the Girl of the Period family has taken, as a special pursuit, to climbing, just as other branches have taken to private theatricals, to croquet (combined with the ensnaring of curates,) to ritualism, to novel-writing, to hunting or to betting. The Climbing Girl of the Period, as she is at present apparent, is a marked and salient type of femininity easily fixed by the artist's graphic pencil. Her drapery is preferably short, her boots preferably stout. In remote latitudes, and where the climbing work is of the roughest, she does not disdain to supplement her attire by a pair of those garments which derive their name from a sage of Manhattan, yclept Diedrich Knickerbocker, and which in hose recall the salamandrine vestments of the French Zouaves. The Queen of Spain, we all know, should have no legs; but the Climbing Girl of the Period is not in the least disposed to disavow her possession of those limbs, and is often heard to remark that 'she has been on her legs since 5 o'clock in the morning.'

The Climbing Girl rather likes freckles than otherwise. To her they are as honorable as scars to a veteran. She finds her complexion among the wild flowers in the mountain gorge; her 'Dew of Sahara' is distilled from cataracts and mountain rills; and she never heard of violet-powder. She is creditably broad in the chest and strong in the arms, and, upon occasion, can collar a knavish guide and threaten to hurl him over a precipice if he does not mend his ways. She despises luxury; and a breakfast of brown bread and goat's milk, a dinner of roast chamois and boiled nettletops, are to her more succulent repasts than any to be found at the weary and wiredrawn continental *tables d'hôte*.

I very much doubt whether a daughter of Columbia often shines as a Climbing Girl. You meet shoals of young Yankee ladies, the prettiest imaginable, in Switzerland and the Tyrol; and, as a picturesque supplement to their costume, they may carry an alpenstock; but they won't climb, as a rule, if they can help it. The business of a pretty Yankee Girl of the Period is to look pretty and nothing else. She succeeds admirably in her vocation, and she sticks to it. She detests bodily exertion; until very recently, even, she has not cared much for horse exercise. She likes Switzerland because it is full, during the season, of good-looking cavaliers, fully appreciative of the merits of pretty girls. If she must needs ascend a mountain, she prefers being carried,—in the arms of an obedient and devoted swain, if convenient, or on the shoulders of a guide, if the supply of swains run short. It is not through any affectation of fine ladyism that she eschews climbing. Her *forte* is in her head, not in her heels. She talks admirably,—so admirably and so fluently, indeed, that more than once I have seen an active, jovial, athletic English maiden, unapproachable in her own pursuit of climbing, but not quite conversant with the more recondite passages in ADAM SMITH'S *Wealth of Nations*, KANT'S *Critique of Pure Reason*, and SCHOPENHAUER'S *Essay on the Categorical Imperative*, quite posed and "shut up" by the brilliant discourse of a Tourist Girl of the Period from New-York or Massachusetts."

An eminent modern writer beautifully says: "The foundation of domestic happiness is a faith in the virtue of women; the foundation of political happiness, a confidence in the integrity of man; the foundation of all happiness, temporal and eternal, reliance on the goodness of God."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 18, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '62	120½	200 Quicksilver	13½
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '62	121½	600 N.Y. Cen. R.	127
20,000 U.S. 5-20 R. '64	120½	200 do	126
5,000 U.S. 5-20 C. July '64	120½	200 do	126½
10,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '65, new	119	200 do	127
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	119½	1100 do	127
10,000 do	119½	400 Harlem R.	135
10,000 do	119½	200 do	140½
10,000 do	119½	200 do	140
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	119½	200 do	140
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '67, old	119½	200 do	140
10,000 do	119½	200 Reading	94½
1,000 do	119½	200 do	94½
20,000 U. S. 10-40 C., '68	120½	600 Lake S. & M. S.	96½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, n.c.	64½	1000 do	96½
10,000 Tenn. 6s, 6s.	64½	100 do	97
10,000 do	64½	50 do	96½
10,000 do	65	15 do	97
5,000 W. Va. 6s, c.	47½	1200 Clevel. & Pitts.	103½
5,000 do, coupon	50½	200 do	103½
1,000 P. C. St. 6s	52½	1300 do	103½
1,000 do	52½	600 do	103½
1,000 Ala. Class A	70	50 Ohio & Miss.	31½
1,000 La. Ext. Int.	64½	100 Chi. & N. W.	74½
1,000 La. Ext. Int.	64½	700 do	74½
1,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99	1100 do	75½
1,000 Cent. Pac. R. 7s	105	100 do	75½
10,000 do, gold	105	100 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	85½
15,000 Mar. & Ha. 1st	86½	400 do	85½
5,000 P. F.W. & C. 1st	100	200 do	85½
10,000 R. R.W. & O. 1st	66	100 Chi. & R. I.	105
16,000 C. C. & I. Ind. Con. 1st M.	82	100 do	105½
2,000 do	81½	200 do	105½
20 Galena & Ch. R. R.	118	50 do	105½
5 Bank State of N.Y.	118	100 do	105½
20 Metropolitan Bk.	140	1 do	110
40 N.Y. of Comm.	110	1000 Mil. & St. P.	71
20 Del. & Hud. Can.	134½	200 do	71½
600 Canton Co.	35½	1200 do	71½
200 West. U. T.	36½	50 do	71½
40 do	37	200 R. & St. P. Pf.	62½
100 Mariposa	15½	200 do, bck. call	63
100 Mariposa Pf.	16½	200 P. Ft. W. & Chi. guaranteed c.	88
600 Pacific M. S.S.Co.	46½	200 do	88½
54 do	46	200 do, bck. call	88½
100 do	46½	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf.	87
100 do	46½	100 Chic. & Alt.	140½
50 do, bck. call	46½	100 do	140½
400 Adams Exp.	86	100 do	140
100 do	86	100 do	140
100 do	86½	100 do	140
100 do	86½	100 do	140
200 Wells, Fargo Ex.	18½	100 do	140½
100 do	18½	100 do	140½
100 do	18½	25 Chic., R. & Q.	77
100 do	18½	10 N. J. R.	120
100 A. M. U. Ex.	36½	500 N. J. Cen.	101½
50 do	36½	12 do	101½
1200 Erie	39	50 do	102
50 do	39½	200 Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	30
200 Hudson R.	176½	40 Dub. & S. C.	100
100 do	176½	100 Col., C. & I. C. R.	36

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$7,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	120	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	119½
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121	500 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	119½
2,000 U.S.5-20 R.'62	120		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 Tenn. 6s, c.	65	200 Erie	39½
10,000 do	65½	100 Erie Pf.	50½
10,000 N. C. 6s, new	35½	1200 Reading	95½
5,000 N. C. 6s	35½	600 Chi. & N. W.	75½
4,000 M. Ba. S.F.Bds.	62	700 do	75½
10,000 West. U. Tel.	36½	200 L. S. & M. S.	96½
100 do	36½	200 do	96½
200 Pacific Mail	47½	200 do	96½
20 do	47½	1000 do	96½
20 do	47½	200 do	96½
100 Mar. Min. Co. b.d.	37	100 do	96½
200 Am. Exp. U. Ex.	84½	200 Clev. & Pitts.	103½
100 U. S. Ex., b.c.b10	69½	1100 Chi. & R.I.	110
60 do	69½	50 do	110½
10 do	69½	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	72½
125 Adams Ex., b. c.	86	100 do	72½
200 N. Y. Cen.	126½	200 do	74
100 do	126½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84½
100 do	126½	200 do	84½
100 do	126½	200 do	84
100 do	126½	100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. guaranteed	88½
100 Hudson River	180	200 Ohio & Miss.	31½
200 do	180½		
200 do	181		

SATURDAY, Sept. 18—P. M.

100 West. U. T.	36½	100 Erie	39½
100 do	36½	100 Hudson R.	178½
400 Reading R.	94½	100 do	178½
100 Pacific Mail	47½	200 L. S. & M. S. R.	96½
100 Chi. & N. W.	75½		

The sales of gold varied but slightly throughout the day, the sales being at much the same figures as on Friday, 135½@135¾ ₩ cent. Money, on account of the heavy transactions in the Railways, (a large number of Friday's contracts included,) was fairly active, but not scarce at 7 ₩ cent. There was a general rally in the Railway market, a steady feeling in the Public Funds, at Friday's prices, and a dull Foreign Exchange market.

The Bank return shows no marked improvement on the previous statement, the general movement being again lower. The loans decrease $2,368,800; the specie $403,987; the deposits $3,436,194, and the Greenbacks $238,670. The Treasury Office received during the week $3,129,000 in Gold and Customs, and paid out $628,899 for Gold interest.

The following were the late Street quotations for Railways, Pacific Mail, &c., as compared with Friday night, and after a heavy amount of business at the lowest figures early in the day. The quotations are not the highest of the Afternoon for Lake Shore, New-York Central or Pacific, which were greatly excited on the sudden upward turn in the temper of speculation; Central sold as high as 204½; Lake Shore, 96¾, and Pacific Mail, 78.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	121¾	121¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	119½	119½
American Gold Coin	136½	136½
Bills on London, 60 days	107½	107½
New Bonds of Tennessee	64½	65½
Virginia Bonds, old	55¾	54⅞
Missouri Bonds	86½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, new	47	47½
New-York Central	197¾	202¾
Reading Railway	94¾	95¾
Chicago and Rock Island	109¾	110
Northwest Common	74¾	75½
Northwest Preferred	85¾	86
Pacific Mail Company	66½	71½
St. Paul Preferred	81½	83½
St. Paul Common	72	73¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31¾
Hudson River	180	180
Lake Shore	96¾	97
Wabash	72½	73
Erie	38⅞	39⅞

The following bids were made for the Public Funds:

6 ₩ cent. reg., 1881	120½	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	119½
6 ₩ cent. coup., 1881	121	5-20 coup., 1867	119½
5-20 reg., 1862	120½	5-20 coup., 1868	119
5-20 coup., 1862	120½	10-40 registered	109½
5-20 coup., 1864	120½	10-40 coupon	110
5-20 coup., 1865	120½	6s Currency	109

And the following for the State bonds:

Ill. Canal Bds., 1870	100	Missouri 6s	86½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877	101	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879	101	Louisiana 6s, levee bd.	65½
Ill. coupon 6s, 1880	101	Louisiana 6s, levee bd.	64
Indiana 5 ₩ cent.	99½	California 7s	120
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., 1872	99	Alabama 5s	62
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., 1878	99	Alabama 8s	62
Michigan 6 ₩ ct., coupon	99½	N. Y. reg. Ety Loan	100½
Tennessee 6s, ex coup.	64½	N. Y. coup. Ety Loan	100
Tennessee 6s, new bds	64½	N. Y. 7s, C. Loan, '70	109
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	62½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '72	105
Virginia 6s, new bds.	57	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '73	104
Georgia 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	103½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	80	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '74	103½
N. Carolina 6s	35	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '75	102½
N. Carolina new bds.	47½	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '77	101
S. Carolina 6s, old	70	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '76	101
S. Carolina 6s	70	N. Y. 6s, C. Loan, '76	101
S. Carolina new bds.	66		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	89½	Gt. W. 1st M., '88	94
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	97	Gt. W. 2d M., '93	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	91	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	93
Erie 1st M. Ext.	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	105
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	92	Chi., R. I. & Pacific	94
Erie 6s, 2d Ind., '84	84½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98½
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	94	Morris & Essex 2d M.	93½
Erie 7s, 6th Ind., '89	77	Clev. & Tol. Sky. 2d M.	80½
R. N. Y. & E. 1st M., '77	97	New-Jer. Cen. 2d M.	100
H. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-70	93	New-Jer. Cen. new bds	68
H. R. 6s, 2d M. 5-6 '76-80	85½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	110
C., R. & Q. 8 c. 1st M. 102	102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	90
M. Sc. I. P. c. 2d M.	62	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d M.	54
M.S.& N.I. S.F., 1 ₩ c.	82	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	89
Chic & Alton 1st M.	105	Peninsular R. 1st M.	80
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c. 7s	113½	Peninsular R. 2d M.	55
A. & T. H. 1st M.	82½	M. & St. P. 1st M., 8s	106½
A. & T. H. 2d M.	61	M. & St. P. 1st M., 7-3-10	91
A. & T. H. 3d M.	38½	M. & St. P. 1st M., 7s	91½
H. & St. Jos. I. G.	83½	Mil. & St. P. I. & M.	95
Lack. & W. Bonds	92	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	97½
D., L. & W. 1st M.	99	Chi. & Gt. West. 1st M.	93
D., L. & W. 2d M.	84	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	81½
Tol. & W. 2d M.	64½	Bos., H. & Erie, guar.	97
Tol. W. Equip. Bds.	78½	Central Pac. Bonds	81
T., W. & W. & S. F.	84½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	125	Bank of the Republic	119
Manhattan	140	Bank of N. America	140
Merchants'	123	Irving	112
Union	120	Metropolitan	142
America	140	Market	108
Phœnix	102	Manufacturers'	62
North River	50	Corn Exchange	122
Tradesmen's	100	Continental	102
Butchers' & Drovers'	105	Commerce	127
National	117	Central National	119½
Seventh Ward	117	Ninth National	114
State of New-York	112	Oriental	160
Commerce	121	Gold Exchange	142
Ocean	97	Bank. & Brok. Ass'n	160
American Exchange	117		

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Saturday, Sept. 18, 1869.

General balance yesterday	$67,992,043 06
Gold receipts	1,157,199 46
Gold payments	2,196,764 46
Gold balance	77,222,429 26
Currency receipts	1,919,679 96
Currency payments	653,581 32
Currency balance	3,194,566 62
General balance	96,364,904 62
Included in Gold receipts—Customs	459,000
Included in Gold payments—Certificates cancelled and sent to Washington	1,610,000

The aggregate amount of imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from foreign ports, for the week ending Sept. 11, 1869, was $4,168,726.

Report of specie exported from the port of New-York for the week ending Sept. 18, 1869:

Sept. 14—Steamship Helvetia, London— Mexican Dollars	$60,000
Sept. 15—Steamship Alsatia, Aspinwall— American Gold	2,000
American Silver	62,850
Sept. 16—Steamship Rhein, Bremen— Mexican Dollars	$4,200
Foreign Silver	1,300
Sept. 17—Steamship Espana, Havana— American Gold	12,112
Sept. 18—Steamship City of Antwerp, Liverpool— British Gold	9,712
Sept. 18—Steamship St. Laurent, Havre— Silver Bars	18,000
Total	$213,119

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR AUGUST.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago & Alton	$601,564	$626,100
Chicago & Northwestern	1,082,613	1,261,940
Chicago, Rk. Island & Pacific	480,000	560,000
Cleve., Col. Cinn. & Ind'apolis	284,121	271,628
Illinois Central	700,226	765,779
*Lake Shore & Mich. Southern	626,771	587,627
Marietta & Cincinnati	129,363	126,555
Michigan Central	392,540	391,943
Milwaukee & St. Paul	522,363	528,522
Ohio & Mississippi	215,720	237,357
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	116,226	124,525
Toledo, Wabash & Western	450,545	446,209
Total	$5,896,561	$6,387,709

* Erie to Chicago.

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO AUG. 31.

	1869.	1868.
Chicago & Alton	$2,962,026	$2,747,450
Chicago & Northwestern	5,855,296	6,194,008
Chicago, Rk. Island & Pacific	3,351,209	3,197,844
Illinois Central	4,219,703	4,548,145
Marietta & Cincinnati	876,832	900,973
Michigan Central	2,961,664	2,799,234
Milwaukee & St. Paul	4,687,702	3,490,940
Ohio & Mississippi	1,741,773	1,855,021
St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute	1,248,478	1,195,076
Toledo, Wabash & Western	2,896,268	3,410,268
Total	$28,545,522	$30,339,459

—*Financial Chronicle.*

The receipts from operations of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad for the years ending June, 30, 1869 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1868.
From passengers	$217,702 89	$227,552 13
From freight	187,247 74	220,326 93
From express	15,497 14	14,823 56
From mail	9,450 00	9,400 00
From telegraph	1,111 27	1,242 14
From miscellaneous	2,260 10	815 66
Total	$403,318 93	$503,671 63
Expenses, viz.:		
Conducting transportation	$71,410 84	$71,620 62
Motive power	77,541 25	77,105 02
Maintenance of way	135,586 41	135,000 00
Maintenance of cars	28,077 60	42,528 82
General expenses	15,115 47	19,245 47
Total	$328,971 57	$341,115 20
Net earnings	$107,347 36	$162,556 54

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868-69 show an increase of $10,652 30, with an increase in expenses of $6,143 63—making the increase in net earnings $4,509 42.

The receipts and expenses from all sources for the year ending June 30, 1869, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Transportation receipts, as above	$403,971 93
Sales of bonds	2,513,000
Less discount 76,800—	435,200 00
Sales of preferred stock	697,125 56
Bills payable	564,287 62
Decrease of cash on hand	276,150 02
Decrease in stock of supplies	15,058 83
Total	$2,931,695 76

EXPENSES.

Operating expenses, as above	$341,115 20
Construction Cincinnati Branch	1,781,196 09
Interest on bonds, &c.	176,074 23
Dividends on preferred stock	62,125 10
Real estate	5,958 00
Paid to sundry individuals and contractors	78,303 87
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company	74,078 80
Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company	28,490 28
Total, as above	$2,931,695 76

INCOME ACCOUNT.

Balance on hand, July 1, 1868	$95,278 40
Gross earnings for the year ending June 30, 1869	403,871 93
Total	$499,150 29
Operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1869	$341,115 20
Louisville and Frankfort Railroad Company:	
Cash paid	$50,973 16
Preferred stock	23,105 70 —74,078 80
Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company:	
Cash paid	$18,000 00
Preferred stock	15,439 28 —28,439 28
Supplies on hand July 1, '69	$43,770 55
Paid to Cincinnati Br. fund	111,746 26 —115,516 81
Total as above	$559,150 29

We give elsewhere statements showing the financial condition of the respective companies July 1, 1869. Excluding the joint liabilities contracted on account of the Cincinnati branch, which are borne by the two Companies, as between themselves, in the same ratio in which their profits are divided, the general condition of each Company is as follows:

	Lou. and Frank.	Lex. and Frank.
Capital stock	$1,100,894 40	$614,716 02
Debt secured by mortgage	208,000 00	25,000 00
Debt unsecured	74,519 30	.....
Total liabilities	$1,373,113 90	$639,716 02
Cost of road	1,522,644 90	654,368 87

The aggregate amount of capital stock is $1,623,610 42; debt secured by mortgage, $213,000; unsecured debt, $74,519 30—total liabilities of both roads, $1,911,629 72. The aggregate cost of both roads has been $2,186,010 36.

GENERAL ACCOUNT, JUNE 30, 1869.

Construction Cincinnati branch	$4,576,065 74
Due from sundry individuals	19,697 00
Real estate	29,066 00
Stock of supplies on hand	43,770 55
Cash in hand	14,502 60
Total	$4,683,351 89
Seven per cent. First Mortgage bonds due in 1897	$2,038,000 00
Nine per cent. preferred stock	840,315 42
Due other companies	626 01
Due sundry individuals	28,152 04
Unpaid coupons	4,055 00
Unpaid dividends	4,180 10
Bills payable, including interest on rail and locomotive notes, and premiums on gold	1,013,502 44
Balance to credit side of income account	158,518 82
Total	$4,083,351 89

Chairman Executive Committee, W. A. Dudley; Executive Committee, Norvin Green, C. N. Warren, W. A. Dudley, J. Guthrie Coke, J. P. Speed, M. C. Johnson; Superintendent, Samuel Gill; Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Benyroth; Auditor, William Marl.

The Albany *Argus* says:

"The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water during the second week in September in the years 1868 and 1869 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1868	4,700	295,000	426,300	123,300
1869	21,600	615,000	426,300	.....
Inc.	17,100	Inc. 320,000	Inc. 17,400	Dec. 123,300

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th inst. inclusive, during the years 1868 and 1869 was as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1868	199,600	5,536,000	12,426,300	480,800
1869	219,200	9,984,100	9,982,400	13,000
Inc.	19,600	Inc. 4,448,100	Dec. 2,443,900	Dec. 447,800

By reducing the Wheat to Flour, the quantity of the latter left at tide-water this year, compared with the corresponding period last year, shows an increase equal to 1,041,200 barrels of Flour.

The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of produce left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to and including the 14th of September, in the years indicated:

	1869.	1868.	1867.	1866.
Canal opened	May 5	April 23	May 3	May 5
Flour, bbls.	96,300	150,000	212,900	215,900
Wheat, bushels	1,079,900	8,298,500	9,962,100	9,962,100
Corn, bushels	16,819,100	11,276,900	3,709,400	3,709,400
Barley, bushels	63,000	480,800	19,000	19,000
Oats, bushels	2,647,100	5,394,300	1,361,300	1,361,300
Rye, bushels	192,900	186,800	229,300	229,300
Malt, bushels	304,600	226,200	164,000	164,000
Feed, lbs.	.....	.....	7,028,900	7,028,900

The figures for 1869 cover 46,900 bbls. Flour, 2,611,300 bushels Wheat, 304,600 bushels Corn, 231,700 bushels Barley, 104,100 bushels Rye, 641,300 bushels Oats, 54,300 bushels Malt, estimated to have been detained on the canal by ice during the Winter of 1867 and 1868."

Messrs. JOHN BIGHAM & Co., in their Liverpool circular of Sept. 3, remark:

"The country Grain markets held this week have been scantily supplied with English Wheat, and the reports as to the yield and condition of the new crop (now that threshing is more general) being disappointing, prices have advanced 1s. @2s. ₩ quarter. The number of Grain cargoes on passage to ports of call in the United Kingdom, according to last return, was as follows: 440 cargoes Wheat, 322 cargoes Maize, and 28 cargoes Barley. Same time last year, 279 cargoes Wheat, 101 cargoes Maize, and 43 cargoes Barley. There are now on the ocean for sale 19 cargoes of Wheat, 11 cargoes of Maize, and 3 cargoes of Barley, and the sales since our last embrace—arrived, 12 cargoes (31,495 quarters) Black Sea Wheat at 37s. 6d. @38s. ₩ 480 lbs., and 47s. @51s. 7d. ₩ 492 lbs.; 2 cargoes (2,898 quarters) Mediterranean Wheat at 46s. 3d. @47s. ₩ 492 lbs.; 3 cargoes (9,148 quarters) Danubian Wheat at 42s. @43s. ₩ 480 lbs.; 7 cargoes Odessa quarters American Spring Wheat at 42s. @42s. 6d. ₩ 480 lbs.; 1 cargo (1,071 quarters) American Red Winter Wheat at 42s. ₩ 480 lbs. On passage, 7 cargoes (17,000 quarters) Black Sea Wheat at 42s. @42s. 6d. ₩ 492 lbs. Shipping, two cargoes (5,200 quarters) Black Sea Wheat at 42s. 6d. ₩ 492 lbs. Arrived, seven cargoes (19,461 quarters) Black Sea Maize at 32s. @32s. 7½d. ₩ 480 lbs.; three cargoes (9,522 quarters) Danubian Maize at 32s. @32s. ₩ 480 lbs. On passage, two cargoes (5,200 quarters) Danubian Maize at 32s. @32s. ₩ 480 lbs. Shipping, 3,000 quarters Black Sea Maize at 31s. ₩ 480 lbs., September and October shipment. At our last Tuesday's market Wheat met a large competitive demand at 1d. @2d. ₩ cent advance on White, and full rates for all other sorts. Flour was more salable but not any dearer. Indian Corn was the turn in the buyers' favor. Oats were not so well sold. Oatmeal gave way in price 6d. @ 1s. ₩ load. Beans and Peas were unaltered in value. There was a fair attendance at this day's market. The extreme prices asked for Wheat rather checked sales, but ultimately a fair business took place at an advance of 6d. to 2d. per central on all good parcels. Danubian, of which the bulk now is more or less out of condition and very unsalable, can hardly be called dearer. Flour was in good demand at 6d. to 1s. per barrel and sack more money. Indian Corn ruled 6d. higher for which prices. Beans were 6d. to 1s. per quarter lower. Peas scarce, and held for late rates. Oats and Oatmeal met a limited demand at rather lower prices."

The *Alta California*, of Sept. 9, says:

"The demand for money for duties has been: Sept. 2, $64,206 78; Sept. 3, $42,789 06; Sept. 3, 22,345 47; Sept. 7, 24,449 20; Sept. 4, 24,455 14; Sept. 8, 11,560 06.

Total	$200,572 52
Previously	5,453,153 74
Total Jan. 1 to Sept. 9	$5,654,026 26
Same period 1868	5,918,517 35
Decrease	$264,491 09

The exports per railroad East this week have been: Sept. 2—Gold bars, $14,900. Sept. 3—Gold bars, $6,000. Sept. 4—Gold bars, $61,525 98. Sept. 6—Gold bars, $145,016 20; silver bars, $11,126; legal tender, $61,720 10. Sept. 7—Gold bars, $40,000. Sept. 8—Gold bars, $181,000; gold coin, $20,126. Total, $477,791 24 specie; $61,720 10 legal tender. There has been little coin sent East.

The shipment of specie has been comparatively as follows in the past seven days:

To	1869.	1868.
New-York per railroad	.....	$477,791 24
New-York per steamer	$443,345 15	.....
England	134,805 53	412,878 04
France	.....	31,361 47
Panama	21,900 00	9,000 00
Total	$450,235 16	$930,029 55
China	.....	616,218 04
Japan	.....	24,878 00
Previously by steamer	27,615,297 29	22,926,216 00
Previously by railroad	.....	2,643,595 69
Total since Jan. 1	$28,045,532 45	$27,072,913 80

The supply of bull

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE
For Young Gentlemen,
NOS. 126, 128, 130 EAST 24TH-ST.,
Will reopen Sept. 20.
College, Business, West Point, Navy School.
Prospectus to be had. Boarding and Primary Departments, Gymnasium, &c.
Professor ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 MADISON-AV., CORNER 33D-ST., N. Y.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Thorough instruction. Gentle but firm discipline. Physical culture. French practically the language of the school. Primary Department. Circulars sent on request.
Mr. and Mrs. EHISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c., FOR FALL BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, give practical instruction day or evening. Private desks secured this week without extra charge.

WM. J. NEVIUS' INSTITUTE FOR boys will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Address him for the present at Box No. 2,748 Post Office.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, NEW-YORK. The next Academical year will begin on the first Monday (4th) of October. The students of the College will attend for matriculation on that day at 9½ A. M. Candidates for the Freshman Class will present themselves for examination on Friday, Oct. 1 and Saturday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M. Applicants for admission to advanced classes, and those required to be re-examined, will present themselves on Saturday, Oct. 2, at the same hour. For catalogues and further information apply to Rev. Dr. BARNARD, President.
HENRY DRISLER,
Senior Professor and acting as President.

MISS C. BERLE'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 7 East 29th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.,
Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.
A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.
For circulars apply as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.
Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.
Miss Pegram will be associated with Mrs. Hoffman after Oct. 1.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y.,
will reopen Oct. 5, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies,
No. 25 East 21st-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MISS JAUDON'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 5 East 27th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,822 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

MISS WALSH'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL
FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
will be reopened Sept. 6.
J. YOUNG, Principal.

ELM PARK SEMINARY
For young ladies. Pupils taught by Professor Henese to speak French and German as they were taught English. Address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

FRENCH INSTITUTE.
Mlle. E. A. DE WAILLY'S French Institute for young ladies and children, No. 268 West 42d-st., will open Sept. 20. Number of boarding pupils limited.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—No. 286 4th-av., formerly under Dr. Chas. Anthon, commences its 105th year Sept. 13. Classical, business and primary departments; French, German and drawing carefully taught. Rooms are fine, position central, corps of teachers large, and no extra charges. Apply for circular. B. H. CAMPBELL, Principal.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a boarding and day school for young gentlemen, No. 52 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. Joseph D. Hall, Principal, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.
Circulars, with full information, sent on application.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies, No. 1 Fifth-av., first house from Washington-square, will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, on MONDAY, the 27th of September.

MISS TOBIN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 19 Court-st., Utica, N. Y., reopens Sept. 22. Terms, $400. References, Mr. W. Astor, Lafayette-place, New-York; W. H. Swift, No. 11 West 10th-st., New-York.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, ON RUTHERford-place, for boys and girls.—The ninth annual session of this institution will commence on the 14th of ninth month (September.) For admission or circular apply at the school. HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

"THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS" begin 8th year Sept. 16. Boarding and Day School for girls, 36 W. 38th-st. Boys' School connected with Prof. Farrand's, 1,409 B'y. S.E. 39th st. For admission circulars apply to Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 36 W. 38th-st.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Young ladies can pursue a thorough course of instruction in English and French, and enjoy the care and comfort of home. Address Miss M. W. METCALF.

MRS. COLTON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, at Middletown, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15, at her residence, No. 142 High-st. Six girls under 14 will be taken into her family and receive a thorough education, as companions of her daughters.

$5 EACH—BOOK KEEPING, WRITING, arithmetic, grammar, spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography. THOMPSON'S College, No. 20 4th-av.

NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—MISS YOUNG will reopen her school on Sept. 20. Morning session for boys, afternoon for girls. Pupils are daily exercised in a gymnasium.

G. HAMILTON'S ENGLISH CLASSIcal and Mathematical School will open Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway, for a limited number of nice boys to join a private class. Circulars at the premises.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 22.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' French and English Day School for young ladies, at No. 109 West 42d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y.—Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., Rector, (formerly Mr. Churchill's School.) The next year will begin Sept. 21.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASsical School of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 20 at No. 839 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 812 Broadway.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSICAL and Mathematical School for boys, No. 426 6th-av., near 27th-st., reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., 153 East 33d-st.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and English School, No. 1,214 Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars also at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 152 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 30 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. FITZHENRI'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for young children, No. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 20.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 13.
MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MISS THEODORA ERNST'S SCHOOL, No. 62 West 33d-st., near Broadway, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies, Sept. 22, at No. 186 East 30th-st.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies, No. 24 East 33d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS F. E. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 209 East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. L. TILTON, Monson, Mass.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NOS. 252 AND 254 5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST., reopens in the Classical, French, English and Primary departments on MONDAY, Sept. 6. The Gymnasium on MONDAY, Oct. 4.

GARDNER INSTITUTE
FOR
YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 4 West 32d-st. Twelfth year commences Sept. 21. Prof. W. F. De Haas has charge of the art department.
Rev. DR. GARDNER,
Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

PARENTS
Who have not yet placed their daughters, may learn the distinctive features of the sixth year of
MISS COMSTOCK'S SCHOOL,
from personal application or circulars, which may be had at her new residence,
No. 32 West 40th-st.
Reservoir-square, (Murray Hill,) New-York.

FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE
For young gentlemen, No. 37 West 33d-st., New-York.—Fourth year. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and eclectic instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FRESANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY
No. 203 West 34th-st.,
Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principal,
Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MRS. EARLE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AT RYE, N. Y.,
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, 1869.
Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 29th-st., corner of Park-av., Murray Hill, will commence its sixth year the 22d September. Circulars sent on request.

F. W. MOELLER'S
German-American Boarding and Day School and CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 238 West 29th-st.
G. HEYNER, Professor of Music.
F. W. MOELLER.

MISS VAN WAGENEN
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 13 East 40th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON'S
Select English Classical and Mathematical School for Boys, No. 1,183 Broadway, near 29th-st., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Institute, New-York. Civil and mechanical engineering—full course, including field practice and office work; degrees (B. S. and C. E.) are conferred; preparatory studies when desired; individual instruction in all branches; students received at any time. For catalogue address JOSEPH G. FOX, A. M. C. E., Principal.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $260 per year. For circulars address
F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MISS MARY AYRES'S PRIVATE CLASSes for French and English will be resumed on MONDAY, Oct. 4, at No. 123 West 22d-st. The classes are of different grades, and assemble at separate hours. There are a few vacancies in each class for which applications can be made, either personally or by letter, to the above address.

MLLE. TARDIVELS' BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 240 West 23d-st., reopened Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for a limited number of boarders. The course of instruction in English and French is very thorough. Circulars on application.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 8. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

DE CHAUZAT INSTITUTE FOR young gentlemen, boarding and day school, No. 30 East 28th-st., reopens Sept. 21. French, English and classical instruction. Pupils prepared for college and business. French is the language of the school. Send for circulars.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' BOARDING and day school, No. 63 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 20. The class for boys under 12, connected with this school, will reopen, same date, at No. 62 West 11th-st. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Scribner's and at No. 58 West 11th-st.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seitz, No. 841 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NOS. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.
MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS in Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., will reopen Sept. 13. English and French taught. Parents wishing a good school for boys under 14 will do well to call.

FEMALE INSTITUTE, BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Rev. R. BOLTON and lady, Principals. Terms moderate. Circulars of J. Bates, No. 105 Broadway.

BROOKLYN, NO. 102 REMSEN-st., corner Clinton.) Semi-Annual Ladies' Seminary will begin the eleventh semi-annual session MONDAY, Sept. 13. Miss CLARA C. HARRISON, Principal. Refers to Rev. R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D., &c.

THE ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL School of the Church of the Transfiguration will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 13. For further particulars apply to the Rector, G. H. HOUGHTON, No. 1 East 29th-st.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 21, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,327.

MRS. TANCO, A GRADUATE OF ST. Mary's Hall, is now prepared to give instruction in all the English branches, French, Spanish, oil painting and drawing in classes, schools or private lessons. Address Mrs. TANCO, No. 151 East 37th-st.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK University, east of Washington-square, Primary, Commercial and Classical, reopens Sept. 13. Circulars at the Janitor's Room.

MRS. NEWTON'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Mlle. MILLON having charge of the French department, will reopen Sept. 20, at No. 186 Henry-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL School reopens Sept. 20, at No. 1,193 Broadway. Circulars at Carter's and Thomson's book stores, and at the school.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 204 West 22d-st., will open Sept. 14, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

BOARDING SCHOOL.
TARRYTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal and Proprietor.

MME. FROEHLICH'S FRENCH, German and English boarding and day school for young ladies will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. No. 136 West 12th-st.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND French School for young ladies and children, No. 253 West 20th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY Sept. 16.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, with Gymnasium and Kindergarten. Reopening TUESDAY, Sept. 14. GERCKE & KOESSLY, 22d-st., near 6th-av.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

PROFESSOR D. CHERBULIEZ'S school for boys, No. 346 4th-av., (between 25th and 26th sts.,) reopens Sept. 21. Circulars at the above address.

DR. A. CALLIJEN'S DAY SCHOOL for young gentlemen, No. 227 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 14.
Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 44 West 48th-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22.

ELLSWORTH MODEL BUSINESS and Writing College. Specimen and circular free. No. 756 Broadway, corner of 8th-st.

AARON RAND'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 14, No. 1,267 Broadway.

MISS OLSSEN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 290 4th-av., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 13, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 13.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS, ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

MAPLE HALL IS CLOSED AND SOLD out. P. A. ANDREU, Principal.

MISS J. F. MOORE'S SCHOOL FOR girls will reopen Sept. 21, 1869, at 125 West 15th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, &c.—The largest stock of the latest design on hand, ready to ship or to put up at a few hours' notice. A. KLABER, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 666 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS,

ISSUED BY

THE ST. LOUIS & ST. JOSEPH R. R. CO.
OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN GOLD.
At the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of the City of New-York.

Principal Payable Twenty-five Years from Date in United States Gold Coin.

BONDS DATED NOV. 2, 1868.

Interest payable in like Gold Coin on the 1st of May and November in each year, at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6 per cent.) per annum, free of Government Tax. They are Coupon Bonds.

Price 87 1-2 and Accrued Interest in Currency.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY are the Trustees for the Bondholders, and are not only the Custodian of all the Bonds issued by the Company, but are also the Custodian of the proceeds of the Bonds when sold, and pay the same over only as the road approaches completion, in accordance with the terms of the Trust Deed.

These Bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the Road, Road Bed, Rolling Stock, including Engines, Cars, Coaches, Depots, Lands, Franchises, and property of all kinds which the Company now own or may hereafter possess.

Length of road, 73½ miles.
The Company have a paid-up Capital of.......$1,000,000
Amount of First Mortgage Bonds, and all that can be issued.......................................1,000,000
$700,000 already sold. The balance we now offer for sale.

TURNER BROS.,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.,
BANKERS,
Fiscal Agents of the Company.

WITH THE UTMOST SATISFACTION WE RECOMMEND THESE FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS TO PARTIES SEEKING GOOD AND SAFE INVESTMENTS, AND WILL FURNISH PAMPHLETS, MAPS, AND ALL INFORMATION THAT MAY BE DESIRED.
TURNER BROTHERS,
TANNER & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED
AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD
EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS,
Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
Paris, No. 12 Rue de la Paix; New-York, No. 19 William-st.; Boston, No. 76 State-st.
Issue bills on Paris and the Union Bank of London in sums to suit; also circular letters of credit for travelers, available throughout the world. Letters to their care for travelers registered on receipt and delivery.
Agents for the Times in Europe.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

GOLD COIN BONDS OF THE ROCHESTER, N. Y., WATER WORKS COMPANY. FOR SALE AT EIGHTY PER CENT. FLAT, JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 17 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance, bank, gaslight and manufacturing stocks; also, a large variety of railroad bonds and other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards, receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

OFFICE OF HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Sept. 6, 1869. }
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d of September instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year; also, to consider and act upon the subject of the acceptance of the act of the Legislature of Connecticut, passed at its recent session, authorizing the Company to increase its capital stock, and for the transaction of such other business as may then be brought before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 22d of September, both days inclusive.
S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 8, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Erie Railway Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of this Company, corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st., on the 12th day of October next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue open till 2 o'clock P. M. on that day.
The transfer books closed this day will be reopened for transfer on the 13th day of October, and the stock thereafter be registered at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 13, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE bond and stock holders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 258 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, on THURSDAY, Oct. 14, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., on the 25th day of September, until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 15th day of October.
By order. E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 26 BURLING SLIP, NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1869. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees, &c., will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books are closed until the 22d inst.
By order,
E. C. STURGES,
Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE DANVILLE, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company of Illinois will be paid in gold coin, free of Government tax, on and after Oct. 1, 1869, on presentation at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.
C. R. GRIGGS, President.

TO BANKERS.—WANTED, A PLACE IN a banking-house or stock broker's office by a young man of 25 years, engaged as teller and cashier for six years past in a banking-house recently failed. Refers to the President of the Atlantic National Bank. Address BANKER, Post Office Box No. 4,374.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 294 Pearl-st., up stairs.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 154 EAST 125th-st., New-York. Cord and kindling wood constantly on hand. Oak, hickory and pine wood in large or small quantities. All orders by post delivered with dispatch, free of cartage. WM. L. WILLIAMS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE JEWELRY STORE NO. 262 Bowery, the stock, fixtures and lease; one of the oldest and best locations in the City; will be sold at a bargain to a responsible party. For particulars inquire in the store, No. 262 Bowery.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 2 NORTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE, between University-place and 5th-av.—Elegant rooms, en suite or singly, for first-class families and gentlemen; the house newly frescoed and furnished throughout, comprises all modern improvements; with table (private if desired) and appointments unexceptionable.

NO. 159 WEST 11TH-ST.—DESIRABLE parties can obtain well-furnished parlor and bedroom, second floor, front, with board; house first-class; every improvement; neighborhood excellent; references.

NO. 56 (OLD NO.) EAST 33TH-ST., corner Park-av.—Large front and back room on the second floor, and parlor and bedroom on the first floor, well furnished, with modern conveniences, to let with board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN their own house, (14th-st.,) offer first-class accommodations to parties willing to make liberal, not extravagant, arrangements; references exchanged. Address F., Post Office Box No. 2,183.

NO. 309 5TH-AV.—AN ENTIRE SECOND floor, consisting of six communicating rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent to a family, with first-class board; house, location and all appointments unexceptionable; best references given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to let with board, in a private family, on West 22d-st.; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged. Address R. E., Box No. 5,688 Post Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS in a first-class house, with or without private table, to families or single gentlemen. Address A. A., Post Office Box No. 3,714.

NO. 12 WASHINGTON-PLACE, FIVE doors from New-York Hotel.—An elegantly-furnished second floor, with or without board; private table, if desired; rooms for gentlemen.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET, COMPLETE, consisting of four handsome rooms, bath, &c., with private table; house and location first-class; highest references. No. 31 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.

A SMALL PRIVATE AMERICAN family can accommodate a gentleman with a furnished room, without board, at No. 98 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON THE SECond floor, with full or partial board; also, a nice front room on the third floor. Apply at No. 216 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

MOST COMFORTABLY FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, singly or en suite, at No. 42 East 26th-st., fifth door east of Union League Club house; just now furnished; reference required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A pleasant parlor with board; also, one or two rooms on third floor. No. 231 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT meals, for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. No. 24 West 20th-st.

ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, en suite or single, to let at No. 18 West 24th-st. Private table, if desired.

NO. 309 WEST 23D-ST.—A DESIRABLE family or three gentlemen can obtain board; large rooms and first-class table. References.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD IN THE country.—Two gentlemen and wives, or four ladies, can find a pleasant home on a farm; terms, fuel and light, $7 per week. Address H. B., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

The owner of the premises No. 27 West 45th-st., who is about leaving the City, offers the same for sale. Lot 20x100 feet; house 20x75 feet, in thorough repair, newly furnished and painted throughout within the last nine months. Will sell the house with or without furniture. Such as desire to see the property with a view of purchasing will call upon W. S. WILLIAMS, owner, No. 31 Pine-st. Also, fine carriage team, carriages, &c.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—A BROWNstone English-basement house and lot, size 18.9x36.9; the house is in the most complete order throughout, has a private staircase for servants, and every modern convenience; the furniture of rosewood and black walnut, mirrors and gas fixtures, are new and of the most costly description. Possession immediately; location West 38th-st., near 7th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FORTY EXCELLENT LOTS FOR sale on terms to suit; monthly or quarterly payments received in such manner that the money expended in rent pays for a lot entirely before the time allowed. Location in and near Yorkville and Harlem; good neighborhood; restricted against nuisances. Owner, HAMLIN BABCOCK, 59th-st. and East River.

$11.500.—WEST 28TH-ST.—A four-story basement brick house, 20x45, good order. Also, a very pretty 2½-story house, between 5th and 6th avs., 10th-st.; $14,500; possession. Others all prices and locations. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—THE FINE four-story brown-stone trimming English basement house, No. 205 West 26th-st., will be sold very low if immediately applied for. Particulars on the premises or at ISAAC HONIG'S, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 18 WEST 20th-st.; lot, 25x100; house brown-stone, four stories. Possession immediately. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA.

Westchester County, a double cottage, eleven rooms and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

FOR SALE—AT GREAT NECK, WITHIN 14 miles of New-York by North Shore Railroad, a splendid farm of 145 acres, within five minutes' walk of the Great Neck Depot. This farm has many fine sites for building, and commands extensive views of the sound and adjacent country, and is unsurpassed by any farm in the vicinity for subdivision into small plots. For terms apply to the owner,
JAMES HARPER,
No. 127 Court, near Dean-st., Brooklyn.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE, A DESIRAble residence, situated within half a block of railroad station, in one of the finest avenues of the City; large stone house, 42x36, 13 rooms, gas, &c.; lot 75x200; nicely improved; pears, peaches, and all kinds of fruit; $22,000. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or yearly. BLACKWELL & SMITH, 240 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts. 1 to 6 P. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.

No. 622 Lexington-av.—Four-story brown-stone front; house between 53d and 54th sts.; handsomely furnished throughout; house first-class and fitted with every convenience; rent $4,000 per annum. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, No. 444 West 20th-st., in perfect order; rent $1,800; also, three-story and basement, No. 231 East 54th-st., near 1st-av.; rent $900; also, three-story and basement house, on 11th-av. boulevard, corner of 141st-st.; rent $700. Apply to GEORGE W. FANNING, No. 38 Bleecker-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, FOUR stories, full size, to a private family, in 10th-st., near University-place. Apply to W. H. GODDARD, No. 29 Maiden-lane.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

The Asbury Life Insurance Company being about to remove to new offices at No. 300 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., offer to let their present offices at No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Apply on the premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY OR LEASE FOR A long term, a first-class high-stoop house, unfurnished, for a private family; location between 14th and 34th sts. and 2d and 6th avs.; one with stable near by preferred. Address A. B., Station B.

A GENTLEMAN WHOSE HOME IS in the country desires for himself, wife and two children—nine and eleven—part of an unfurnished house. Address Box No. 4,321 Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Sept. 15, 1869. }
DIVIDEND NO. 1—GUARANTEED STOCK.—The first regular QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT., being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free of Government tax, on the guaranteed stock of this Company, will be paid to the holders thereof at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. on TUESDAY, Oct. 5. The transfer books of the stock will be closed on the 18th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on the 6th October, at 10 o'clock A. M. The transfer books of the old stock will close at the same time, but the certificates can be surrendered and new guaranteed certificates issued therefor previous to the 5th prox., on which new certificates the dividend will be paid at the time aforesaid. The SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less the Government tax, will also be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., on the 5th of October, on the Income or Third Mortgage Bonds, and, in addition thereto, there will be allowed and paid three months' interest on the interest to be paid as above. The Bond Register will close on the 18th inst. and reopen on the 6th of October. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 470 WEST 30TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1869. }
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of Government tax, will be paid on the capital stock of this Company on the 15th day of October next.
The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 21st inst., and remain closed until further notice.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1869. }
TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JACOB H. MOORE, Secretary.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY LAST, THREE PINS, two RINGS, three STUDS, &c. Handsome reward paid if returned to American Express Office, Broadway, New-York, or Albany.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.—PATTI CONCERTS.
MAX STRAKOSCH..............................DIRECTOR
The public is respectfully informed that the world-renowned prima donna, MLLE. CARLOTTA

PATTI

will make her first appearance in New-York since her return from Europe (where in all the principal capitals, viz., London, Paris, Vienna, Madrid, Berlin, Constantinople, &c., &c., as the peerless Cantatrice of the age, she achieved the most brilliant success on record, equaling the furore created by Jenny Lind, Catalani or Paganini,) in a series of
FOUR EXTRAORDINARY GRAND PATTI CONCERTS, ON THE EVENINGS OF
SATURDAY, Sept. 25, at 8.
MONDAY, Sept. 27, at 8.
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29, at 8.
THURSDAY, Sept. 30, at 8.
Mlle. CARLOTTA PATTI will be supported on these occasions by
Mons. THEODORE RITTER,
The great classical Pianist,
(His first appearance in America,)
Mons. F. J. PRUME, the eminent Violinist,
Mr. THEODORE HABELMAN,
The popular Primo Tenore, and
MAX MARETZEK'S GRAND ORCHESTRA.
The sale of seats will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 21, at Steinway Hall, at 9 A. M.
TUESDAY, 28th—Brooklyn Academy.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
CORNER 23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.
14TH WEEK. 14TH
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.
UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY.
HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY
TO WITNESS
DELILLE'S admirable Translation of SARDOU'S Great Historical and Gorgeous Military Drama,
PATRIE.
PATRIE.
PATRIE.
(Fatherland.)
DONNA DOLORES..........LUCILLE WESTERN.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.—NEW EXcitement, new people and old favorites.—MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, the Brennans; the only Eph Horn; the coming man, Ed Banker; the Queen of the Air, Boachell; the great Hindle; Gus Williams, the favorite; Smiffen, the boy wonder; Mme. Devere, the favorite danseuse; Bettie Howard, the Parepa of America and the acknowledged Nonpareil of his profession; the Waverley favorite, Miss Polly Daly; the banjoist, Billy Carter. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, at popular prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents. The Brennans, the great Hindle and Mr. Gus Williams will perform every night at the Olympic Theatre, Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
LAST WEEK OF
THEO. THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 19, AT 8.
LAST BUT ONE
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNRIVALLED ORCHESTRA.
CONDUCTOR...........................THEO. THOMAS.
Admission...25 cents.
Private boxes......................................Extra $2.

TRENOR'S LYRIC HALL.
Nos. 721 to 727 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square, having been greatly enlarged and beautifully embellished with costly paintings, immense mirrors, &c., is now open for balls, concerts, lectures, &c. MR. TRENOR'S classes for dancing reopen 21st inst.

NATIONAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
5th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.
PIANO, SINGING, VIOLIN, HARMONY AND LANGUAGES.
Applications are now received.
Talent employed superior to that of any music school in America.
Elementary class, designed for pupils deficient in the rudiments of music, free. Send for circular.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TILL 9 P. M.—at SOMERVILLE GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., the GREAT PAINTINGS by GUSTAVE DORE, with the complete works illustrated by this master. Open also on SUNDAYS, from 2 P. M. till 9 P. M. for the benefit of the Charitable Institutions of New-York City.

MEETINGS.

NINETEENTH WARD CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.
All citizens of the ward in favor of stages on 5th-av., stages and horse cars on Madison-av., and the reduction of taxes and assessments will meet at Jackson Hall, No. 1,000 3d-av., between 59th and 60th sts., on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
H. H. MORANGE, Secretary.

LECTURES

THE FIRST LECTURE OF THE course for the benefit of the Central Dispensary will be delivered by Right Rev. Bishop LYNCH, D. D., of Charleston, S. C., at Cooper Institute, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Society and the Poor.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS K. CRANE, Auctioneer.
BY TRUSDELL & CRANE—GENERAL Auctioneers, Real Estate, Life and Fire Insurance Agents, No. 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.
99 NINETY-NINE 99
BUILDING LOTS,
ON THE
DE MOTT ESTATE,
IN
WEST HOBOKEN, HUDSON CO., N. J.,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 28, 1869,
At 12 o'clock M., on the premises.
TRUSDELL & CRANE will sell as above, at public auction, NINETY-NINE very desirable and eligibly located building lots, situated on Bergen Wood, Summit and Paterson avs., De Mott, Hoboken and Courtland sts., and Paterson and New-York Plank road, West Hoboken, Hudson Co., N. J.
Said property is situated on high ground, commanding splendid views of the surrounding country, convenient to the city by horse cars, and to those that desire a plot for a residence in a healthy location, it cannot fail to induce them, upon an examination of the property, to purchase the same; and to capitalists, no better property could be selected for an investment.
TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. and auctioneers' fees on day of sale; 20 per cent. Oct. 25; 20 per cent. Nov. 27; balance on bond and mortgage for three years.
Maps and full particulars can be obtained upon application at TRUSDELL & CRANE'S Real Estate Exchange, No. 34 Hudson-st., Hoboken, N. J.
TO ATTEND THE SALE—Take Hudson City and West Hoboken horse cars at Hoboken Ferry, stopping at Paterson-av., West Hoboken, which runs through the property.
Stages for the ground will leave Hoboken Ferry on the day of sale, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

BARKER & THEALL, REAL ESTATE Agents, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., will give personal attention to the selling at private sale of real estate of all descriptions, no charges whatever being made unless sales are effected.
WE HAVE FOR SALE
several very desirable houses and lots in this City and in Brooklyn.
Also a plot of nine lots near the Boulevard.
WE HAVE TO LET
Houses on 19th, 23d, 33d and other streets.
Persons desirous of selling or buying, renting or hiring, are solicited to call upon us.

AUCTION SALES.

ALDRIDGE & WOOD, Auctioneers.
BANKRUPT SALE—IN BANKRUPTCY.—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES B. DEY, bankrupt: Notice is hereby given that Aldridge & Wood will sell by order of the undersigned assignee of the above-named bankrupt, at public auction, at the factory known as the factory of the
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
at Kearney, Hudson County, N. J., on
MONDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER,
1869, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
the following articles of the bankrupt estate, viz.: Six horses, 100 wheelbarrows, 1 platform scale, a number of carts, wagons, harness, bags, farm and other tools, a quantity of office furniture, consisting of an iron safe, desks, chairs, &c., and also about 2,500 tons of unmanufactured fertilizers, consisting of night soil and offal and a quantity of barrels and barrel materials.—Dated Sept. 14, 1869.
(Signed) WILLIAM C. AMERMAN,
N. B.—Terms cash. Assignee.

TEACHERS.

A THOROUGH LINGUIST AND EXperienced lecturer on the history, languages and general literature of England, France, Germany and Italy; expert translator, correspondent, writer and teacher of composition, conversation, grammar, &c., wishes to make an engagement for his full time, or would accept partial or temporary occupation. Address PROFESSOR, Greenville, Hudson County, N. J.

WANTED—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY, competent and willing, to assist a mother in the care and education of three little girls; must have a knowledge of music; to a satisfactory person a pleasant home a short distance in the country is assured. Apply by letter to Post Office Box No. 4,321, New-York City.

A GERMAN PROFESSOR TEACHES, IN a short time, after a new, easy method, thoroughly, his native language; conversation begins with first lesson; highest references; terms reasonable. Address BERLIN, Box No. 120 Times Office.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position as resident governess in a family to instruct children in the English branches and music; references unexceptionable. Address S. W., No. 167 East 28th-st.

A FRENCH LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching wishes to give lessons in a school or family in exchange for board. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Brooklyn Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, and an experienced teacher, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. O., Box No. 120 Times Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health, on the 23d day of September, 1869, for a permit to slaughter animals in West 41st-st., 200 feet west of 10th-av.
(Signed) PATRICK McINTYRE.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APply to the Metropolitan Board of Health, on the 23d day of September, 1869, for a permit to slaughter animals 200 feet west of 10th-av., on north side West 40th-st.
G. & T. LOUGHRAN.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Managers and Lessees....................DRYANE & CO.
THE OPENING NIGHT.
GRAND HISTORICAL AND ROMANTIC FRENCH OPERA.
ENTIRELY NEW ARTISTS!
A SPLENDID BALLET!!
AN ADMIRABLE ORCHESTRA!!!
ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22, 1869,
FOR THE FIRST TIME,
the following artists will appear in Halevy's Grand Opera,
LA JUIVE.
Eleazar..Mons. TABARDI
Le Cardinal Brogni..........................Mons. TASSON
Leopold, Prince de l'Empire........M. GIBRENBUCK
Ruggiero, Grand Prevot.................M. D'HAESLER
Alberti...M. MESTRE
Officier de l'Empereur.......................M. BLES
Rachel.........................Mme. FAYE FAUSCHETTI
La Princesse Eudoxie..............Mme. G. DEVILLERS
Cardinals, Priests, Lords, Heralds, Soldiers and People.
A GRAND BALLET IN FIRST AND THIRD ACTS, BY MESDEMOISELLES BILLON AND WESMAEL, WITH TEN PREMIERE DANSEUSES, MONSIEUR VAN HAMME
and Fifty Dames du Corps de Ballet.
Conductor..C. VAN GHEL
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
SINGLE TICKETS..........................ONE DOLLAR
RESERVED SEATS..........FIFTY CENTS EXTRA
FAMILY CIRCLE.....................FIFTY CENTS
PRIVATE BOXES..........EIGHT DOLLARS EACH
Reserved seats NOW FOR SALE at the Academy of Music, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.
FRIDAY, Sept. 24, SECOND NIGHT.
LES MOUSQUETAIRES DE LA REINE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Engagement of
MISS BATEMAN,
who will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 20,
and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY, in her great and original character of
LEAH,
supported by
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR,
Mr. GEORGE JORDAN,
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON,
and the entire stock company.

FIRST LEAH MATINEE,
SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, AT 2.

SATURDAY EVENING,
revival of
ENOCH ARDEN.
Principal characters represented by Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss BLANCHE DE BAR and Mr. THEO. HAMILTON.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EXTRA.
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25,
revival of
ENOCH ARDEN.
An entirely new dramatization of Tennyson's beautiful poem, by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, with all the original and effective scenery, costumes, music, &c.
The cast will embrace the full strength of the company, with
Miss FANNY MORANT......as......MIRIAM LANE
Miss BLANCHE DE BAR.....as......ANNIE LEIGH
Mr. THEO. HAMILTON......as......ENOCH ARDEN

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
GREAT SUCCESS.
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
TOPSY, MRS. G. C. HOWARD.
LAWYER MARKS, GEO. L. FOX.
COME EARLY TO SECURE SEATS.
MATINEES 2, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
HERMANN,
THE PRESTIDIGITATEUR.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! GREAT SENSATION!
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
Mons. HERMANN'S NIGHTS in New-York are fixed as follows: Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 20, 21; Thursday, Sept. 23; Saturday, Sept. 25; Thursday, Sept. 30, and Oct. 2, 7, 9, 14, 16, 21 and 23. SEATS AND TICKETS for these nights may NOW BE SECURED at the box office. Admission $1, without extra charge for secured seats. Family circle, 50 cents. Private boxes, $12 to $8.

DR. D. U. MARTIN'S CLASSES IN light gymnastics commence Oct. 4, at the Howard Rooms, 6th-av. and 42d-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR dancing will commence at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 4.
Will commence at his residence, No. 681 5th-av.,
ON SATURDAY, OCT. 2.
Morning, afternoon or evening classes for families. Evening classes for gentlemen.
For terms, hours, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, 82 5th-av., cor. 14th-st., will reopen SATURDAY, Sept. 25. Morning, afternoon and evening classes—Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Instruction in light gymnastics by Dr. Martin, on Mondays and Thursdays at 3½ P. M. Circulars at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS' BROOKLYN DANCing Academy is now open at No. 120 State-st., corner of Court. Send for a circular. Classes for beginners TUESDAY, and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for ladies and children; evenings for gentlemen.

DURAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. All dances taught in one quarter, six in six private lessons.

M. BLASKO, INSTRUCTOR OF Dancing at the leading Seminaries of New-York, will resume his classes for families and gentlemen at 84 West 34th-st., Saturday, Oct. 2. Send for circulars.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD,
THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.
One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR BOSTON VIA
FALL RIVER, TOUCHING AT NEWPORT.
The world renowned steamers
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE,
Commander BRAYTON, Commander SIMMONS,
will leave (alternate days) DAILY
from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.,
AT FIVE P. M.
D. C. HALL'S CELEBRATED GOLD BUGLE, BRASS, STRING AND REED BANDS.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT EVERY EVENING.
This is the only line running a
SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.
FREIGHT received up to 5 P. M. each evening.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
Narragansett Steamship Company.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The steamers of the Albany and Troy Line, after SUNDAY, Sept. 19 inst., will discontinue landing at foot of West 34th-st., leaving their regular wharf as usual, Pier No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st., at 6 P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave the pier, foot of Warren-st., on Sunday morning, Sept. 19, at 7:30; Christopher-st. at 7:40; 34th-st. at 8 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Irvington, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Cozzens, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Returning, will leave Newburg at 1:30, arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock P. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily, (SUNDAY excepted,) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Seabright, Atlanticville and Long Branch.
Excursion trips on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 5:30 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 3:30, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. from Pier No. 24 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:15. Fare to 37th-st. 50c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Gossling's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Bayles' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st. each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving from foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sand's Point, Glenwood and Roslyn. Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, SUNDAY, Sept. 19, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:30 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT LINE for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all way landings, at 3:30, 4 and 4:30 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 35 N. R. On Pier, R. LANE, Agt.

FOR NEW HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1 50. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—PAREPA-ROSA
GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
CARL ROSA, C. D. HESS & CO.,
Proprietors and Directors.
D. DE VIVO, Business Manager.
Last week but one, seventh opera night,
MONDAY, SEPT. 20,
Second night of the successful picturesque opera, by Balfe,
THE BOHEMIAN GIRL,
with elegant appointments and powerful cast, including Messrs. NORDBLOM, (his second appearance,) CAMPBELL, SEGUIN, DE SOLLA, Miss FANNY STOCKTON,
And Mme. PAREPA-ROSA as ARLINE.
Conductor......................Mr. ANTHONY REIFF.
TUESDAY, second appearance of the youthful and talented Prima Donna,
MISS ROSE HERSEE, in SONNAMBULA.
WEDNESDAY, first time, MARITANA.
MME. PAREPA-ROSA as MARITANA.
OPERA NIGHTS—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, and Saturday, at 1 o'clock.
GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Prices as usual. Seats can be secured one week in advance at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; at the French Theatre, and at No. 114 Broadway.

PAREPA-ROSA,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
GRAND CONCERT on SUNDAY EVENING, Sept. 26, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Avondale calamity, tendered by the principal artists of the
PAREPA-ROSA ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. W. Steinway having kindly consented to give the use of the hall on this occasion.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
OPENING OF THE SEASON.
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,
WITH NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, AND APPOINTMENTS, AND AN UNUSUALLY STRONG CAST.
In active preparation, AN ENTIRELY NEW COMEDY, by T. W. Robertson, also, the charming play of CASTE, by the same author.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

TAMMANY. TAMMANY.
GREAT ATTRACTION.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 20.
First appearance of Mr. JAMES MACE, England's retired champion, in his famous STATUESQUE ILLUSTRATIONS. The world-famed gymnasts, the RIZARELLI BROTHERS. The favorite dancing comedians, SHERIDAN and MACK. HARRY GURR, the amphibious man. MOE and GOODRICH. THE LAURI FAMILY.
Reconstruction of the beautiful Fairy Pageant,
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS,
OR THE
OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE.
Admission to all, 50 cents.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Magnificent Drama of the JEWESS. Beautiful scenery and mounting. Drama of the LOST SHIP.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
Glorious reception. Hundreds turned away.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD and BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
WITH NEW FACES,
NEW DECORATIONS,
NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACTS, NEW MUSIC, &c.

GRAND NATIONAL EXHIBITION
OF
THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
AT THE EMPIRE CITY SKATING RINK,
3D-AV., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH-STS.
This is the most complete exhibition ever made by the Institute, and is held in the best building for a proper display of the various articles entered. The machinery is now in motion, and presents one of the finest displays of the kind ever seen in this country. Also, under the auspices of the Institute, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers will, for the first time in the United States, give a complete exposition of all articles manufactured from wool. This special department should command the attention of every one interested in the prosperity of American labor. The Second and Third-avenue Railroads with more than a hundred extra cars running, the Belt and other City railroads connecting with all the ferries, afford ample, cheap, and direct means of access to this magnificent and instructive entertainment, which is enlivened Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, and every evening by Thomas' fine music. Refreshments of the best kind in the building. Season tickets for gentlemen, $2; for ladies, $1; single admission, 50 cents; children under 12 years, 25 cents.
INTERESTING TO MECHANICS, WORKINGMEN, WORKINGWOMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.—For the purpose of giving the workmen and workwomen in the various manufactories of the City and vicinity an opportunity to visit the great exhibition, the managers have placed tickets for shops in packages of twenty-five, at thirty cents each, to be had of Mr. John W. Chambers, the Secretary, at the office near the 3d-av. entrance.

TO LYCEUMS.—MARK TWAIN WILL lecture from Nov. 1 to Jan. 15. All applications must be addressed to
JAMES REDPATH,
Boston Lyceum Bureau, Boston.

MUSICAL.

COLLEGE OF MUSIC, NO. 28 EAST 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av. Second year. Singing only in all branches, Italian, French and English, commencing the 1st of October, 1869. The subscription books are now open at the office of the College daily from 1 to 4 P. M. M. GAZZANIGA and M. ALBITES Instructors and Directors. Circulars to be had at all music stores.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

ORGANS.—PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 47 Downing-st., offer for sale one two-bank, twenty-three stops, pedals, CCC; two twelve stops, pedals, CCC; one second-hand, six stops.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' warerooms, 5 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

NO. 896 BROADWAY, NEAR 19TH-st., Room No. 22, is the best place for gentlemen and boys to learn the piano-forte and singing thoroughly and rapidly. Terms reasonable.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.
NEVADA..........3,125 tons..........Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO......3,012 tons..........Sept. 29, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons..........Oct. 6, at 3½ P. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,869 tons..........Oct. 13.
IDAHO..............3,132 tons..........Oct. 20.
MINNESOTA......3,008 tons..........Oct. 27.
CABIN PASSAGE..............................(Gold). $80
STEERAGE...................................(Currency). $30
Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 47 North River.
ERIN, WEBSTER, Saturday, Sept. 25, at 2:30 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Oct. 2, at 1 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $80; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..............Sept. 23
COLUMBIA, Captain E. VAN SICE................Sept. 30
EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)..Oct. 7
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, Oct. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Thursday, Sept. 23.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Saturday, Oct. 16.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA..............KEMBLE....Saturday, Sept. 25.
GEORGE CROMWELL..VAIL.....Saturday, Oct. 2.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—REGULAR LINE.—The popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, 23d September, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.
Agents in Charleston (Ravenel & Co.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship MINNETONKA will sail 30th September.

FOR SAVANNAH AND ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.—The Black Star Independent Line will dispatch their first-class steamship MONTGOMERY, Captain F. M. FAIRCLOTH, on SATURDAY, Sept. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Freight received at all times under covered pier. Insurance to Savannah, by this line, half per cent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 323 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

The Situation—Mismanagement Apparent of the Spanish Press—Why the Cubans are not Loyal to Spain—An Original Theory—Spanish View of Annexation or Independence—Filibustering Expeditions—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, Sept. 12, 1869.

The grand crisis in Cuban affairs is, if we can place any reliance in the assertions of the Havana Press, near at hand, and the death-throes of the revolution are this time going to prove fatal. The Cuban revolution, however, disappoints the hopes of the Spaniards in its prompt suppression by ever and anon nullifying their fanciful predictions of its speedy annihilation. That oft-promised restoration of Spanish prestige and authority seems as improbable to-day as it did when DE RODAS assumed the reins of Government, and all that the Spaniards can ever hope to accomplish is the military occupation of the country at the expense of thousands of lives and millions of money. But granting the possibility of this result, is it probable? And at what period of time may its accomplishment be looked for? Cuba has always proved a cemetery for the Spanish soldier, even in peaceful times. What will it prove with the raw legions who arrive henceforth, fresh and unacclimated, and who will be rushed off at once into active campaigning midst alternate heats and rains? This question may be readily answered by pointing to the decimated Spanish legions now in Cuba, whose members have fallen, not beneath the fire of the enemy which they encountered, but owing to the terrible epidemical scourges of the climate. Everywhere throughout the revolutionary district the Spaniards are reduced to the adoption of a style of warfare purely defensive—no matter how many victories may be chronicled by the Press—and their tactics simply consist in holding the fortified posts until the arrival of further reinforcements. The Spaniards claim—and the claim is made officially—that they possess 11 columns of 300 in each, or an aggregate of 3,300 men, operating solely in the Cinco Villas. This latter jurisdiction contains an areal extent roughly calculated at 800 square miles, and the forces referred to as being comprised in eleven columns, if spread equally over its territory, would have an apportionment of 72 square miles, more or less, to each 300 men. Reinforcements are being continually sent to augment these flying columns, and the killing of rebels and the successful storming of encampments goes on as admirably as ever. Notwithstanding all these apparently terrible lessons which the rebels are receiving, they are just as impudent as ever; they burn up estates in sight of Cienfuegos, and under the nose of the famous DE SOUZA, at Santa Clara, and destroy bridges a few kilometres from Trinidad. And the heroic eleven columns, what are they doing? Oh! bless your soul, they are diligently engaged in capturing "pieces of English taffety," and destroying abandoned rebel encampments. The insurgents run like cowards everywhere; one Spaniard is equal to ten of them—they always refuse to fight, consequently the defeat of PORTAL and the assaults on Puerto Principe and Tunas were all pure mistakes! The majority of the Cubans are loyal to Spain, and still the revolution extends over three-fifths of the whole areal extent of Cuba. The scum of Cuba's population, according to the *Voz de Cuba*, are those which first inaugurated, and who now support the insurrection; and the Macias, the Brameses, the Valientes, the Leons, the Lemuses, the Castillos, the Santa Lucias, the Arredondos, the Aldamas and a myriad of others, what of them? If these are the scum of Cuba's population, where, in Heaven's name, is the pure liquid to be found? The *Diario* wonders why such antipathies exist among the Cubans against Spanish rule, regarding it as something inexplicable. Hear it:

"There were happy times in which the sons of Castile were accustomed to say: 'I was born in Russia, or America, but my forefathers were Spaniards and consequently I am one.' Noble aspiration of love of country, that has honored during many centuries King and vassal alike! To those times have succeeded others, truly calamitous in which are not wanting those who say: 'My fathers were Spaniards of pure race, but I have been born in America or in Russia and consequently I am American or Russian.'"

The *Voz de Cuba* attempts to explain away this apparent anomaly existing among the recreant (?) descendants of "Guzman el Bueno" by means of a brilliant theory advanced by M. JAVIER ARIAS, an embryo political economist of Pinar del Rio. Not to fellow Mr. ARIAS, and reducing his curious rigmarole to terse English, the idea he wishes to convey is that the adherents of the revolution are, for the most part, the offspring of Spaniards and negroes, and that the adulteration of the pure blood, or *sangre azul* of Castile, has produced all the evils which Spanish Cuba now deplores. If Mr. ARIAS' theory is correct, what a high opinion we are bound to form of Spanish morality? What an eminent success Spanish civilization has been!

RESULTS OF ANNEXATION OR INDEPENDENCE.

To show what a sound knowledge of American institutions is possessed by the Spanish Press in Cuba, and what kind of pabulum is doled out to the latter's population, hear the *Diario* once more:

"Were we to enter into a hypothetical consideration of the results attending a separation of Cuba from the Spanish territory, both for the island and those born in it, we would have to write a volume. This is not our object, and we will condense all in a few brief words. The results referred to would prove either the establishment of an insufferable aristocracy, sustained by Yankee bayonets, in the illusory event of annexation, tending to the complete extinction of our race, as a turbulent democracy who would judge everything in the impossible event of independence, to the extreme of arriving at a situation, which, being impossible to quality, could only be expressed with this phrase, "worse than St. Domingo." Such would be the dilemma. Fortunately the island is, and ever will be, Spanish, for the well-being of its sons, of all its inhabitants and the dominant race from Mexico to the Caribbean Republic. * * * It is a pity that they (the Cubans) do not emerge from their retreat and hasten to amount with a solemn manifestation the proofs (?) presented by the *Diario*, that the grand majority of Cuba are, and must continue, Spanish. Between good and evil there should be no vacillation. Those who do not wish to be Yankees nor independent, prove *ipso facto* that they are Spaniards."

"*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" So quotes the *Diario*, and the only trouble about this is that in the present case there are apparently two countries to die for, and I do not think that much blame can be attached to the Cubans for preferring to die—when there is any dying to be done—for their own rather than a foreign country. The Cubans doubtless recognize the sense of the above motto in quite a different light from the *Diario* and its adherents, and might with great good sense retort back that there is also another which teaches the doctrine that "*El que resista á los tiranos obedece á Dios.*"

FILLIBUSTERING EXPEDITIONS.

Contrary to expectations, the Havana journals affect to treat slightingly the sailing of filibustering expeditions from the United States, and the reported departure of the *Hornet* has not caused that extreme excitement which characterizes the Press here when they are called on to chronicle anything which they consider derogatory to Spanish [illegible]. The *Prensa* says, speaking of the departure: [illegible] * * * We have said it a thousand times: these questions should be examined calmly, making very little use of charlatanism and bravadoes. In the United States a filibuster may load a vessel with these articles which best suit his convenience, embark passengers and dispatch vessel and cargo for some port in the Antilles or the neighboring continent, and afterward give orders for it to change its course and discharge its freight on the coasts of Cuba. The Government of the United States has nothing to do with a vessel dispatched for Colon, Kingston, Sisal or Honduras. The Spanish Government, if its cruisers should encounter the vessel in Spanish waters, or if the volunteers and volunteers who in Cuba defend the cause of Spain should capture the filibusters, they may inflict the chastisement they merit without fear of what foreign Governments may say or do in the premises. This is the proper course, and we ought all to pursue it, adopting measures that will insure the capture of the adventurers by our land or naval forces, which by the way is not so difficult of accomplishment as it appears."

The *Voz de Cuba*, in referring to the circumstance, says:

"The steamer *Hornet* is entirely free, and it is believed that her destination is the coast of Cuba. Well! let her come; we are tired of listening to reports of filibustering expeditions which, when prepared, do not leave; when they leave, do not arrive, and if they arrive, disappear as if the ground opened and swallowed them. Let them come in good time all those that wish; let the filibusters disembark by thousands. Perhaps the Guerrilla[illegible] will now pluck up heart, and we will have the pleasure of seeing their faces, and succeed in defeating them in formal combat."

Three words only are necessary to reply to all this fanfaronnade: *Portal—Puerto Principe—Las Tunas.*

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

Lieutenant-Colonel UDAETA, who was Governor of the City of Bayamo at the time of its occupation by the enemy under CESPEDES, has been tried by a *Consejo de Guerra*, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, with hard labor, in the chain-gang of Havana. The charges against him were for unduly surrendering the post to the insurgents. It has been stated here that he petitioned to have capital punishment accorded him, but was unsuccessful.

Several wealthy and influential men of the Madruga district are working in the chain-gang in Matanzas. Crime: Patriotism and hatred of Spanish rule.

Confiscations, deportations and military executions are as much in vogue as ever among the Spaniards. Arrests are becoming more frequent, and a considerable feeling of insecurity prevails among all classes.

Rumors of a plot to depose DE RODAS are being actively circulated, whether by the *Mambises* or the Ultras I am unable to state. Meanwhile DE RODAS keeps his own counsel.

The mail by the steamer *Missouri* was detained yesterday. Object: Capture rebel correspondence. Fears are entertained that the mails henceforth will have to pass through the Spanish Post Office, entailing thereby unnecessary molestations on the part of merchants and others, the prompt transmission of whose correspondence is important.

The brother-in-law of Mr. S. S. SPENCER, editor and proprietor of the commercial publications entitled *Havana Weekly Report* and the *Daily Bulletin Comercial*, left here yesterday on the *Missouri*. The Government Police are diligently employed in looking for the gentleman, apparently in total ignorance of his departure. He was suspected of entertaining revolutionary sympathies. A look is almost enough to convict a Cuban now in this city.

The excitement created about the departure of the volunteers is rapidly dying out, and serious doubts are entertained as to the measure of their patriotism, which is not of that overflowing nature that would lead one to expect that it would reach to Puerto Principe or the Cinco Villas. *Sic transit, &c.* QUASIMODO.

BUILDINGS ON BROADWAY.

Number of Marble, Stone and Brick Structures—Old Buildings Remaining Untouched—Wooden Shanties—The Past, Present and Future of Broadway.

There is not another street in the Metropolis that illustrates to us more unerringly the rapid growth of our City than its great thoroughfare—Broadway. To trace and examine its buildings from the Battery shows us the progress that has been made. The lower portion will be seen to consist of magnificently solid warehouses; the middle portion of grand and handsome stores, while the upper part dwindles down from the marble palace to the brick building, and from the brick building to the wooden shanty, and then to the open, blooming, refreshing country. It is interesting in this article to note how rapidly the brick buildings are disappearing, and how tenaciously some old wooden remnant of the past holds its place among more aristocratic neighbors. We commence with that portion of Broadway extending from the

BATTERY TO CANAL-STREET,

which may be considered as the section chiefly devoted to wholesale trade. Almost all the buildings are fronted with either Dorchester stone or white marble, and are probably the finest in the City. Below the Astor House all the banking, insurance and shipping business is transacted; and above the same, to Canal, may be regarded as the headquarters of the dry-goods trade. Near to the Battery there are many brick buildings, but they are mostly new, and are all staunch and solid. Several of them are used as warehouses and for the storage of bonded goods. Washington Hotel is the first brick building, and from it to the gray-stone Astor an occasional brick shows itself, but is so hemmed in between the marble and stone buildings adjoining as to pass unnoticed by the transient visitor. It is not until we come to Warren-street that the old brick buildings begin to show themselves.

From the corner stand three two-story brick houses that are pretty old; they are used as jewelry and music stores, and a three-story house on the same block is devoted to dry goods. On the next square, opposite STEWART'S, there is a three-story brick, pretty strong-looking.

From Chambers to Duane there are ten brick houses; six of them have two stories, and are old dilapidated-looking places. One is a new brick built just at the corner on a narrow lot about ten feet wide. It is a queer-looking little place. Shoes, machinery and tobacco occupy them.

From Duane to Pearl we find four two-story and three three-story buildings. The three-story structures are pretty good, and the two-story ones are anything but handsome. Further up beyond Pearl are two four-story buildings next the site of the Old City Hospital, and at the southeast corner of Worth and Broadway appears the fresh wooden building—if it may be designated with the high-sounding title of building, as it is only a kind of small box nailed up against a large stone building. It cannot be more than eight feet in width, but is broad enough to admit parties who desire their bitters and cigars. There is a new four-story brick at the other corner occupied as a bank, and a good three-story building stands at the corner of Leonard.

From Leonard to Franklin there are four three stories; to White, five four-story, and to Walker one three-story and six two-story buildings. These latter are very old, and look black, dismal and tattered, and stand in but poor light along-side the elegant and massive warehouses erected close by them. At the corner of Walker there is a four-story brick used as a restaurant, which looks very old and time-worn.

CANAL TO UNION-SQUARE.

This portion includes the principal hotels and the principal fashionable retail stores; it is also the promenade of the *beau ton* at certain hours, and its buildings are unusually elegant and costly. But although aristocratic the trade and the visitors, an old wooden shanty or tattered brick building shows itself, as if to remind us of the changes that have taken place in but a short space of time. It is interesting to notice how the massive buildings decrease in number as we go up the thoroughfare until finally its grandeur diminishes to the vacant lot and the old tumble-down shanty, and we find ourselves suddenly transplanted from the solid stone of the large city to the detached houses and waving trees of the country village. But to return:

At the corner of Canal there is a very good three-story brick, and at the opposite side four two-story houses that are very old and bear all the traces of age on their blackened bricks and gloomy battered windows and falling mortar. There are about five three-story buildings with those until we come to Grand-street, where a number of brick buildings are to be met with—fifteen in all; ten of them have but two stories and these are shabby and neglected-looking. Broome to Spring there are three more such houses, and by their sides are some of the finest marble buildings in the City.

We next come to Spring and from there to Houston notice no fewer than twenty-seven brick buildings; nearly all two-story and very old. Here again we find another wooden shanty; it has but one story and that threatens to fall. The timbers are black from age, and the whole structure seems to invite somebody to take it away as it looks very humble, located between the splendid building of the Revere House and the Metropolitan Hotel.

At the corner of Houston there are two new brick buildings, one story, erected about two years ago. Near them are four very old two-story bricks; then comes a splendid marble row and a four-story brick, and another weather-beaten wooden shanty completes the block on the west side, while at the east side every house with two exceptions, is built of brick, including the Olympic Theatre. These houses are mostly two stories, and are all as shabby as if made to order.

Passing by Bond, Amity and Washington places, it will be noticed that the brick buildings begin to get more numerous. There is one very fine private residence; there are two-story brick and the marble fronts of the Southern Hotel and Winter Garden have scarcely a companion to smile on them. Some of the brick houses are but one story in height, and, with the exception of a few lately erected, they are all very old and shabby. Going forward Seventh-street the houses are mostly one and two-story brick, until approaching Twelfth-street, two solid stone residences show themselves.

From Waverley-place to Twelfth-street there are but eight stone or marble buildings—among the latter five, of course, included the palatial warehouses of A. T. STEWART and of Messrs. McCREERY & Co.

Wallack's Theatre is a brick structure, and opposite are a number of shabby one-story stores. Next to Wallack's there is a little one-story box about eight feet wide, which looks as if it would soon day be crushed in completely by the buildings surrounding it.

UNION-SQUARE.

Entering Union-square the view, always pleasant, shows us almost every building composed of brick. The Spingler House and the structures going up on the late site of Mr. CHEEVER'S church, with two or three others, are the only exceptions. There are, however, a number of residences at the western side which are very fine brick structures. Some of the buildings are very old and the worse of the wear, and are nearly all of the same pattern. Until the Fifth-street is reached, where the massive marble structure of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co. shows itself, and opposite which, in all humility, stand or steeper, two wooden shanties that never ventured to raise their heads above the ground floors. At the corner of Fifth-street there is a poor-looking one-story building, and near by is a four-story brick building occupied as a private residence. All are brick now until the marble fronts of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Hoffman House and the St. James are reached, and looking

FROM TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET EEWARD

the houses begin to get irregular, and all the beauty and grandeur of Broadway disappears. An occasional building, such as the Grand Hotel and the St. Cloud show themselves, as if to tell us what will be, but the houses surrounding become poorer and older and more dilapidated as we proceed up Broadway. The trees wave in the distance of our wooden house that might do for a country village out West, and the houses seem to grow smaller in the distance until they finally reach the ground, and the brick and stone and marble of lower Broadway are left behind and almost forgotten and unknown. At Twenty-seventh-street we first begin to feel home, for there the first stables on the great thoroughfare make their appearance, and but fifty feet beyond birds sing in a small one-story wooden house, and more stables follow close upon the track. At Twenty-eighth-street, on the northeast corner, are two stores about twelve feet high. One of them is occupied by a knight of the shears, while the other dispenses liquors and cigars, and its owner, as if regarding the portion of Broadway below him as the only important part of the globe worth knowing, very appropriately calls his tavern "The World's End."

Above Thirtieth-street are more stables, and a twelve-foot structure calls itself an "Aquaria," and sells whisky. There is a regular row of these small stores. Some are devoted to ladies' hairdressing; others to dry goods, and one or two to lager-bier.

At Thirty-second-street Sixth-avenue runs in and breaks up whatever little harmony remained in this part of Broadway. The view beyond is very uneven. There are vacant lots, yards for the sale of tombstones, and more stables and fashionable horseshoe makers. Lumber-yards and dilapidated wooden shanties complete the scene, and signboards with doubtful grammar decorate the street. Here one can find a place where "New and second-hand counters are for sale and made to order," and highes up you may buy a horse or a coffin, or step into that wooden shanty over the way that invites the wearied traveler to partake of "Pigs' feet, tea and coffee, pork and beans," pumpkins and stewed apples. The day is not far distant, however, when the trade and commerce of New-York will drive marble palaces and brown-stone warehouses to the extreme end of the Bloomingdale road.

BASE BALL.

Match for the Benefit of the Avondale Sufferers—Eckfords Against Mutuals—Unfavorable Weather and Small Proceeds.

The announcement that there would be a grand ball match yesterday afternoon between the champion Eckfords and the Mutuals, for the benefit of the Avondale sufferers, was expected to have brought a very large crowd to the Union Grounds, but the unfavorable state of the weather disappointed anticipations. Not more than one thousand spectators were present, including a number of ladies. The proceeds amounted to about $200.

The rain, however, did not fall, and the game was played without interruption. As a match it proved to be all that a spectator could desire, notwithstanding the several bad blunders that were made. It was played in the remarkably short time of one hour and forty minutes, and resulted in favor of the champion Eckfords by a score of 16 to 8.

The game was opened by the Mutuals, who made four runs in rapid succession, and for three innings held the lead, when they were not allowed to score but three more during the remainder of the game. The Eckford nine appeared with substitutes for three of their best players, which made their victory even more complete. Had the day been clear and pleasant, this match, considering its object, would have undoubtedly attracted an immense crowd of spectators. Below is the summary of the game:

ECKFORDS.	O.	R.	MUTUALS.	O.	R.
Courtney, c.	3	2	Hatfield, 2d b.	3	1
Patterson, 1. f.	0	5	R. Mills, 1st b.	4	0
Martin, p.	4	0	Plasky, 2d b.	1	2
Nelson, 3d b.	4	1	O. Mills, c.	1	2
Hodge, 2d b.	3	2	Swandell, r. f.	2	2
Dwyr, s. s.	3	1	Begley, c. f.	2	0
Devlin, 1st b.	2	2	Creighton, l. f.	4	0
Eggler, r. f.	3	0	Carleton, s. s.	3	0
Pinkham, c. f.	4	1	Wolters, p.	3	0
Total	27	16	Total	27	8

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckfords	3	0	1	0	2	0	2	3	5—16
Mutuals	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1—8

Umpire—Mr. MCMAHON, of the Mutuals.
Time of Game—1 hour, 40 minutes.

This week several fine games are promised, as the Nationals, of Washington, are coming on to play with the Eckfords, Mutuals and Atlantics.

Transfers by the Board of Police Commissioners.

At the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, held yesterday afternoon, all the Commissioners being present, the following transfers of Sergeants were made:

Richard Latty, from the Second to the Forty-second Precinct.

Richard C. Castle, from the First to the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

E. N. Peck, from the Twenty-eighth to the First Precinct.

Wm. H. Worrell, from the Twenty-eighth to the Second Precinct.

Chas. McDonald, from the Sixth to the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

Thomas H. B. Carpenter, from the Twenty-eighth to the Fifteenth Precinct.

Jerome H. Ferris, from the Fifteenth to the Twenty-eighth Precinct.

David W. Noyes, from the First to the Eighth Precinct.

Theron H. Thompson, from the Eighth to the First Precinct.

Wm. H. Maddox, from the Forty-second to the Forty-fifth Precinct.

Frank Wemyss, from the Forty-fifth to the Forty-ninth Precinct.

Wm. McClary, from the Eighth to the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

The following roundsmen were also appointed acting Sergeants and assigned as follows:

Thomas Burns, of the Twenty-sixth, sent to Sixth Precinct.

John J. Taylor, of the Twenty-ninth, sent to Twenty-ninth Precinct.

Henry Hudson, of the Twenty-seventh, sent to Eighth Precinct.

Several patrolmen were also transferred.

Book Trade-Sale at Clapp's Hall.

The annual book trade-sale was commenced yesterday at the salerooms of Messrs. LEAVITT, STRIKLAND & Co., and was well attended by the trade. The bidding was exceedingly brisk, but the various publications offered did not command high prices. Messrs. CLAXTON, REMSEN & Co.'s publications were sold for very low prices. BANCROFT'S *Climatology of the United States* sold for $1 75 a volume, the retail price being $5. MOORE'S *Life of Byron* realized $1 25 for two volumes, 75 per cent. below retail value. The poetical works of Lord BYRON, complete in one volume, bound in calf, were sold for $1 50. DICKENS' works, entire English edition of seventeen volumes, sold for $16 50, the retail price being $35. The works of THOMAS DICK, bound in half cloth, extra, sold for $1 75. GIRARD'S *Repository of the United States*, giving expeditions during the years of 1816 and 1820, under the command of Commander WILKES, an elegant volume, sold for $7, the retail price being $20. *Hume's History of England*, a fine edition, in half calf, sold for $1 80. *Jones' Secret Rebel Diary of the War*, by D. JONES, clerk in the Confederate States War Office, sold for 71 cents. *Moore's Complete Poetical Works* sold for $4, being $6 below the retail value. *Webster's Royal Quarto Dictionary*, by Dr. O. A. GOODRICH, sold for $8 12. The publications of W. O. POOLEY, CLARK & Co., COLLINS & BROTHER, W. JOWAN, and the Chapman Manufacturing Company commanded fair prices. The sale will commence on Monday, at 9 o'clock.

Harvard University.

A meeting of the class of 1826 of Harvard College was held at the Fifth-avenue last evening, to take suitable action to pay to the recent death of their classmate, the late HENRY M. WHITNEY, of Cincinnati. The meeting was called to order shortly after 8 o'clock by CHARLES HARRIS, Esq., of this City, the Class Secretary, and a committee consisting of Messrs. A. H. ANNINGWOR, F. B. HALSEY and F. G. IRELAND, were appointed to frame suitable resolutions.

The Committee reported a series of resolutions expressive of the high esteem in which their deceased friend was held by his classmates for his noble and generous qualities; tendering their sympathy to the bereaved family, and directing a copy of the resolutions to be sent to them.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Bath Commissioner for Brooklyn.

Although the City of Brooklyn has been abundantly supplied with water, while other cities have been suffering, the Water and Sewerage Commission, appreciating the rapid increase of population and consequently the necessary increase of water rent, were preparing to meet such demands in the future may make them stop. The Members of the Water Board has been making surveys of some Long Island ponds, for the purpose of ascertaining where the most water can be obtained with the greatest facility for the Brooklyn Water Works.

SUNDAY NOTES.

The *American Churchman* defines latter-day Philistinism from its standpoint as follows:

"Philistinism believes in its stomach, and is not particularly conscious of its soul. It worships 'big things'—success, large fortunes, noisy notoriety, and the general yell of the hour. Excellences which it does not see, it does not believe in. The quiet mining of unseen powers are unknown to it. 'The Philistine' goes in for brag, for notes, for 'flaming placards,' for mass meetings, for demonstrations, for big organs, for blanket newspapers, the auction of pews, and enormous fortunes in dry goods and groceries. He has faith in the outside."

On the occasion of a late funeral in Boston, the family of the deceased, after sending for two different clergymen, were compelled to accept the services of a lawyer. A correspondent of the *Church Union* says: "Probably those clergymen were in Mr. MURRAY'S 'wilderness.' Summer is a bad time for funerals, and religion too, in Boston."

The Howard Presbyterian Church of San Francisco has a successful Chinese school. A visitor reports finding 125 pupils being taught spelling, writing, arithmetic and geography by 104 teachers, many of them from the best-educated families, who are volunteers, and who enter with the greatest enthusiasm upon their work. The pupils are docile and apt, learning the English alphabet in a few minutes.

A writer in the *Church Union*, referring to the condemnation of "sport" and "games" by religionists, says:

"It is true that the prince of darkness does exercise a sort of "squatter sovereignty" in that region. But we owe it to our fellows, we owe it to Christ, not to give place to the devil. We are to resist him everywhere, that he may flee from us, and preeminently on the play-ground."

It is said that in Paris they hire the people to occupy seats in the fashionable churches. The worshipers cost two and three cents a head.

Rev. Dr. HEACOCK, (Presbyterian,) of Buffalo, has gone to San Francisco to supply Dr. SCUDDER'S pulpit during his three month's absence; for which he receives $1,000 in gold. This supplying California pulpits with Eastern preachers during the Summer vacation probably did not enter into the original calculation of the facilities to be offered by the Pacific Railroad.

The *Advance* has but a poor opinion of West Point. It says:

"Among the officers of the regular army, before the war infused its volunteer element, snobbishness, caste, inhospitality, gambling, and licentiousness were the rule rather than the exception, and their 'sense of honor' a travesty on that term. Let West Point have credit for a severe scientific training, but let it and Annapolis for decency's sake make but humble pretensions to any appreciation of moral culture."

An advocate for woman's emancipation says: "The man who, possessing the gifts of a poet or a preacher, should settle down to making shoes, would be called a fool, while the woman similarly endowed, who sticks to her needle, is thought to do simply her duty." To which a bilious critic replies: "Yes! and it would be much better for the cause of good letters, if more of the class who pretend to such 'gifts' would stick to shoe and shirt-making."

A Mrs. E. LYNN LINTON has written a series of essays on women, which G. ROUTLEDGE & SONS, of London, have published. What this woman thinks of the Malthusian doctrine will appear from the following:

"The old landmarks by which the reflected honor of women was once determined have been swept away. The days when the mother of many sons was blessed above the mother of but few have gone; so have those when old maidenhood was a scorn and childlessness a curse, at least in England. We feel now that a large family is by no means the personal or national blessing it used to be; and that in this over-populated time of ours, those women are the greatest benefactresses who give fewest citizens to the clogged and loaded State."

The London *Orchestra* discusses the power of oratorio to help save the national faith in the inspiration of the Sacred Word. It says:

"HANDEL'S 'Messiah' lives and will live, because it is the best and most enthusiastic commentary on the faith of one calling himself a Christian. The composer took the prophetical rendering of the Messianic drama—the voices of the old Prophets of what was to be seen, heard and done at the coming of the Shiloh; and the splendid beauty of his music emanates from the composer's power to realize the mystic revelations of the ancient Seers. He believed in what he was doing—and this (his belief) stirred up the marvelous power within him to give the singer a right utterance, to reveal the spiritualism of the situation, and to represent or rather embody the emotion, however great, however elevated. The 'Messiah' of HANDEL is no string of texts put together to display the last new expedient in musical composition; it offers no sensational scene with Caiaphas, Herod or Pilate as foremost performers; there is nothing irrational or unnatural, and the most reverential care has been taken to preserve the purpose of the drama as found in the old church ritual, and to adhere to the exact wordings of the sacred historians."

A clergyman at Rutland, in Connecticut, was preaching on probation, and in one of his trial sermons he was indiscreet enough to remark that "when women fall into sin they suffer less from compunction of conscience than men." The ladies of the congregation immediately resolved that the candidate would not do. The parson expectant had to retire.

It is not believers alone who are intolerant. Free-thinkers can be bigoted in their own way, and there is just reported from Paris a very pretty little story in illustration of this. A Free-thinker died, and was buried the other day. At the grave a friend of the family stood forward and pronounced a few kindly words over his remains. This created great disgust and excitement among the fraternity of Free-thinkers to whom the departed belonged. "It is too bad," they said, "that a man like that should be allowed to speak at the grave of such a man." "Good heavens! what has he done? what's wrong?" "What has he done!" replied the Free-thinkers; "why, he has been married in a church."

A writer in the *Independent* discusses the subject of "Women and Idiots," and indulges in the following view of the legal profession:

"Reformers have never dared to assail the King on his throne or the bishop in his pulpit; but the lawyers are the first they generally managed to escape their assaults. Yet what profession has sent as many representatives to corrupt legislation and to disgrace human nature by the glorification of successful crime? What profession has given us few saints, so few martyrs, so few heroes? Go to the world! Some of the best specimens of the Bar are stories which make one blush for one's race. A profession which compels its followers to present one side only of a case—to take the first client who offers his fee—is necessarily a degrading one."

The average salaries (excluding house rent) of the married preachers of the Cincinnati Methodist Conference is $906, and of the unmarried, $401.

The net membership of the Congregational Church in the United States is 260,000; number added by conversion last year, 14,761; present number of churches, 2,066; ministers, 2,156; number of churches without any supply, 616, or about one-fifth of the whole number of ministers not in pastorates, and not officially employed as missionaries, professors, &c., 216; of the 2,066 churches, only 800 have pastors regularly installed, while 2,262 are served by "acting" pastors.

The Episcopalian makes an earnest appeal to the churches of all denominations for a more vigorous effort in establishing and sustaining mission chapels and religious schools in the East River District. It says:

"We should like to have at least half a dozen more missionary chapels—Protestant Episcopal if possible; but, if not, then Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Dutch Reformed, or anything else that is Protestant. We might call again upon the 'vestrymen and corporation' of Trinity Church to put their shoulder to the wheel; but, as it is to be presumed that appropriations in that quarter would only be expended, under the direction of the Romanizing rector, in promoting Ritualism rather than Evangelical religion, it may be concluded that nothing is to be gained by renewing the appeal. Our reliance, under God, is in the missionary zeal of faithful pastors and their congregations, irrespective of sect or denomination, and not upon this or that corporation."

An old subscriber thus takes leave of the *Independent*:

"Farewell, *Independent!* I have often feasted upon your contents when thou wast comparatively small in size. But now thou art become 'a great sheet,' like the one which Peter in vision saw, 'wherein were all manner of four-footed beasts of the earth, and wild beasts, and creeping things.' But Peter did not relish such a mixture. Farewell!"

On the occasion of blessing the 6,000-pound bell at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester, the Bishop was asked if it would be proper to use artificial flowers in wreathing it. "No," was the reply, "we must have no sham for St. Patrick." "Except," exclaimed Dr. ANDERDON, "shamrock!"

The consolidated Presbyterians propose to send one hundred laymen to establish missions along the line of the Pacific Railroad.

Mr. BURNHAM, the well-known Boston publisher, proposes to bring out an American edition of the *Vedas*, and has arranged with Rev. JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE to edit it. Mr. CLARKE'S articles in the *Atlantic* have attracted a great deal of attention, and awakened a deep interest in the general subject of Asiatic religions. Mr. BURNHAM proposes to publish the sacred books or bibles of all nations.

The *Examiner & Chronicle*, referring to the fact that four out of the five new lecturers on philosophy at Harvard, are of the "Liberal" school, cites Mr. R. H. DANA'S opinion—given to the Board of Overseers—that these appointments are likely to injure the reputation of the University.

The *Church Union* says "it is gratifying to notice that dissenters and churchmen are extending hospitality to each other at their ecclesiastical gatherings in England. This is as it should be. Different regiments of the same army may well show kindness to each other. And, as our correspondent says, the thing should not be of such rare occurrence as to challenge public notice."

MATTHIAS W. BALDWIN, of Philadelphia, a member of the New School Presbyterian Church, during the last five years of his life built a church every year at his own expense. The aggregate of money spent in this way is estimated at $150,000.

Of the Moravians of Hernhut, in Saxony, a correspondent of the *Independent* says:

"None are more earnest and devoted than they, and in their missions they are as zealous and self-sacrificing as the Jesuits. Their Love Feasts are remarkable scenetons, and correspond, as they allege, to the *Agape* of the early Christians. Easter is one of their holiest days. They go to their cemetery, dressed in white, garlanded with flowers, and as the sun rises kneel down and chant a hymn to the Creator of Light and the Father of All. The death of one of their number is a cause of rejoicing, not of mourning. They follow the brother or sister to the grave with songs of gladness, believing that the time of toil and trial is over; that the departed soul, long drifting on a tumultuous sea, has found firm moorings at last in the harbor of eternal love."

Rev. WM. B. SMITH, of Benton, Ill., has accepted the unanimous call of the Baptist Church, Hunter's Point, and entered upon his new field of labor on Sunday last.

A droll answer is said to have been given lately in an examination at Cambridge. The candidate, being asked who WYCLIFFE was, and having doubtless heard him called the Morning Star of the Reformation, and that he died Vicar of Lutterworth, answered that the great Reformer "was for some time editor of the *Morning Star*, and died Vicar of Wakefield."

Rev. CHARLES ROGERS, in his *Memorials of Life and Manners in North Britain*, gives the following quaint particulars of a marriage ceremony: "Among the peasantry, betrothals were conducted in a singular fashion. The fond swain, who had resolved to make proposals, sent for the object of his affection to the village alehouse, previously informing the landlady of his intentions. The damsel, who knew the purpose of the message, busked herself in her best attire, and waited on her admirer. She was entertained with a glass of ale; then the swain proceeded with his tale of love. A dialogue like the following ensued: 'Sae gaun to speir whether ye will tak' me Jenny.' 'Deed, Jock, I thocht ye micht hae spair't that lang syne.' 'They said ye wad refuse me, lassie.' 'Then they're leers, Jock.' 'An' so ye'll no refuse me, lassie?' 'I've tell't ye that twice owre already, Jock.' Then came the formal act of betrothal. The parties pressed the thumbs of their right hands, which they licked, together, and vowed fidelity. The ceremony possessed the solemnity of an oath, the violator of such an engagement being considered guilty of perjury. In allusion to this practice, a favorite Scottish song commences:

'There's my thumb, I'll ne'er beguile thee.'

The pressure of moistened thumbs, as the solemn ratification of an engagement, was used in other contracts. The practice, as confirmatory of an agreement, existed both among the Celts and Goths.

The Tauchnitz edition of the English New Testament, which is the present version annotated from the three best manuscripts, has been remarkably popular; 25,000 copies, it is said, have been sold.

Professor MAX MULLER is translating in an edition of eight volumes the sacred hymns of the Brahmins.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: It is stated that Rev. Dr. VINTON, of New-York, has been invited to succeed Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON at Emmanuel Church in this City.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, 81¾; 1865, old, 82¼; 1867, 81⅞; 1868, 81⅞. Ten-forties, 81⅞. Erie, 27¾; Illinois Central, 94¼. Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened flat. Middling Uplands, 12d.; Middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Noon.—Erie, 27¾ ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅞ for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 81¾; 1865, old, 82¼; 1867, 81⅞. Ten-forties, 81. Stocks easier; Erie, 27¾; Illinois, 94¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 18—1 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed irregular; Middling Uplands, 12¼d. @12½d.; Middling Orleans 12¼d. @12½d. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 62s. ⅌ cwt.

PRODUCE—Common Rosin, 5s. @5s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 30s. ⅌ cwt.

LONDON, Sept. 18—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

PARIS, Sept. 18—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse is better. Rentes, 73f. 35c.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 18—3:30 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 87 for the issue of 1862.

HAVRE, Sept. 18—3:30 P. M.—Cotton opens heavy both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Sept. 18—5 P. M.—Cotton closed declining, both on the spot and afloat; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 155¼f. ⅌ cwt.; Low Middling, afloat, 154f.

ANTWERP, Sept. 18.—Petroleum closed quiet at 58¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Sept. 17.—Sugars have an advancing tendency. Exchange firmer; rates tending upward.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 18—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.		Weather.	Ther.
Boston	E.	L	Clear	64
New-York	N.	L	Cloudy	64
Philadelphia	Calm		Clear	66
Wilmington	E.	L	Cloudy	72
Washington	E.	L	Cloudy	70